

Unrest stirs in Ukraine

MOSCOW (R) — Tens of thousands of people singing hymns and carrying yellow-and-blue Ukrainian flags marched through the city of Lvov Sunday to demand recognition of the banned Ukrainian Catholic church. Journalists in the city near the Polish border said at least 100,000 people, led by activists who spent 10 or more years in prison, filed through cobbled streets to converge on a hilltop church they want returned as a Catholic cathedral. The Ukrainian Catholic, or Uniate, church is closely bound up with Ukrainian national identity and many of the marchers carried yellow and blue national flags, intertwined with black mourning ribbons. The crowd, including older women in traditional dress and mothers with small children, attended a service in a wooded glade before filing through the city in light drizzle. Only a handful of police watched and there were no reported incidents. Later Sunday, the Popular Front or Ruk movement held "ceremony of mourning" marking the incorporation into the Soviet Union 20 years ago of the western Ukraine, formerly part of Poland.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة تصدر عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية والردنية

Colombo offers truce

COLOMBO (AP) — The government Sunday offered to call its troops off Sinhalese extremists if they joined an interparty peace conference. A statement by the president's office said "There will be no need for the armed forces to continue their ongoing security operations" if the People's Liberation Front (JVP) attended the conference. President Premadasa, in a bid to end ethnic strife that has cost 16,000 lives in six years, called the meeting whose inaugural session Wednesday was attended by 21 of Sri Lanka's 27 recognized parties. The JVP rejected Premadasa's invitation, but the president said he hoped the extremists will attend later sessions. The meetings are expected to continue through Oct. 12. The latest government offer came as military officials reported more than 300 people were killed in Sri Lanka this week in attacks by the extremists and reprisals by pro-government vigilante groups. Suspected vigilantes were reported to have killed at least 150 people in repeated raids on three Kandy district villages Friday and Saturday, apparently in retaliation for the killing of three soldiers' relatives in Kandy by front gunmen.

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Al Hussein accepts Chinese invitation

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein Sunday accepted an invitation by the Chinese leadership to visit China on a date yet to be fixed according to an official statement Sunday. The statement, carried by the Jordan News Agency Petra, said the invitation was contained in a message delivered to King Hussein at the Royal Court by Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qun Chen who discussed with the King bilateral relations and general world affairs of common interest. Petra said Qian conveyed to the King greetings from the Chinese leadership and people, and China's appreciation of Jordan's endeavours to achieve a lasting peace in the Middle East. The King and Qian reviewed means of developing bilateral cooperation in all fields and ex-

changed views over the Middle East problems, including the Palestine and Lebanese issues as well as the situation between Iraq and Iran. The meeting was attended by Royal Court Chief Mudar Badran and Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem. Petra said Qian was scheduled to hold a round of talks with Qasem Monday before he leaves for Damascus. The Chinese minister arrived here Saturday as part of a Middle East tour which will also take him to Egypt and Tunisia. In Tunis, he is scheduled to hold talks with Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat. Jordan, China revive cooperation panel, page 3

ACC leaders approve integration agreements

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — Prime ministers of the four-country Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) approved Sunday a series of accords for economic integration ahead of an ACC summit in Sanaa, North Yemen, later this month. The Iraqi News Agency (INA) said the accords covered trade, transport, communications and the movement of manpower among the ACC states — Egypt, Iraq, Jordan and North Yemen. The transport projects included an agreement to link Egypt, Iraq and Jordan with a railway network. The Jordan News Agency, Petra, said the four prime ministers also approved an agreement on the control of narcotic trafficking and endorsed the ACC General Secretariat budget for the year 1990. During the morning sessions, the higher ministerial committee approved a number of

draft agreements covering areas like reconstruction, housing, culture and information, education, youth and sport cooperation, in addition to adopting the ACC logo and approving the formation of an ACC inter-parliamentary committee. Representing Jordan at the meetings is a delegation led by Prime Minister Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker. Sharif Zaid paid a visit to the late King Faisal's monument and to the royal cemeteries where bodies of a number of Hashemite family members are buried. Sharif Zaid was accompanied on the visit by Minister of State for Prime Ministry Affairs Ibrahim Izzeddin, the director of the prime minister's office, Jordan's ambassador to Iraq, the Jordanian military attaché in Baghdad and the director of protocol at the Iraqi president's court.

Curfews clamped ahead of massacre anniversary

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — The Israeli army clamped curfews on eight refugee camps in the occupied areas and sealed two West Bank cities Sunday ahead of an Arab strike marking a 1982 massacre of Palestinians in Lebanon. Shops in Arab Jerusalem and the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip closed and public transport came to a halt in accordance with a call by the Islamic Resistance Movement, Hamas, Palestinians said. Palestinians also observed an appeal by leaders for a minute of silence to commemorate hundreds of Palestinians killed in 1982 by Israeli-backed Lebanese militiamen in Sabra and Shatila camps in Israeli-controlled Beirut. Israeli troops confined resi-

dents to their homes in seven refugee camps in the west Bank and one in the Gaza Strip, an army spokesman said. They also declared Nablus, the West Bank's largest city, and Ramallah closed military areas, barring journalists. "The army imposed curfews to prevent disturbances because of the call for a general strike," the spokesman said. In its latest underground leaflet, the United League for the Uprising called a strike for Monday marking the Sabra and Shatila massacres. It said Palestinians should observe a minute of silence and raise black flags Sunday. At least eight Palestinians were reported shot and wounded in clashes with Israeli soldiers in Gaza Strip, a Hamas stronghold.

Sudan junta to push for peace despite rebel snub

KHARTOUM (R) — Sudan's military strongman said in remarks published Sunday he believed rebels in the south were preparing to resume fighting in the civil war which has ravaged Africa's largest country for six years. General Omar Hassan Al Bashir promised that his 15-man junta which seized power in a June 30 coup would pursue peace efforts despite the rebels snubbing an invitation to a conference now being held in Khartoum. A de facto ceasefire has largely silenced the guns since May. Bashir said the junta was serious in wanting peace. But he told the state-owned daily Al Inqaz Al Watani (national salvation): "...The rebel movement is being evasive, to win over international opinion to buy time to complete its readiness and preparation (for fighting)..." He accused the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA), headed by John Garang, of diverting for its troops' use, the relief supplies being sent to the south for refugees and the hundreds of thousands made destitute by war and famine. Garang, leader of some 400,000 guerrillas who have been fighting troops in the south since 1983, set conditions to attend that the junta rejected. But Bashir said conference decisions would still provide the basis for future talks. The SPLA says it is fighting to end what it calls the domination of the south by the north. It wants Sudan ruled by secular laws. The fighting, floods, famine and outbreaks of diseases killed some 250,000 people in the south last year and have driven at least three million to flee the vast and undeveloped region. A U.N.-led relief operation began in April with a de facto truce coming into being in May — and since generally holding — to allow the operation to distribute food and relief supplies in areas controlled by the army. Garang's preconditions for attending the conference included lifting a state of emergency, the repeal of Islamic laws introduced in 1983 and freedom for political prisoners estimated by diplomatic sources to number about 40.



King Carl Gustaf and Queen Silvia with their three children — Crown Princess Victoria, 12, Prince Carl Philip, 10, and Princess Madeleine, 7

King and queen of Sweden arrive today

By Ihsan K. Bustami
Special to the Jordan Times
AMMAN — King Carl Gustaf and Queen Silvia of Sweden are due here Monday for a six-day state visit, expected to improve already warm relations. On the eve of the visit, King Carl Gustaf and Queen Silvia have said that they attach great importance to their relations with Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor and expressed hope that their trip to Jordan would boost Swedish-Jordanian ties and cooperation. "Our relations date back to 1984 when Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor visited Sweden," said King Gustaf in an interview with the Jordan Times held at the royal palace in Stockholm. "We are confident that our talks (in Amman) will further consolidate these relations." The King said his discussions with King Hussein would cover political, social, economic and cultural relations between Sweden and Jordan. One of the top issues in the agenda is the Arab-Israeli conflict, he said adding that he expected himself to be briefed about the situation in the Middle East by King Hussein and other senior Jordanian leaders. King Gustaf said his foreign minister, Sten Andersson, who will accompany him on the visit to Jordan, would discuss political issues in depth with Jordanian officials. Expressing pleasure in visit-

ing Jordan, King Gustaf said: "A comprehensive and delightful programme is awaiting us in Jordan. This programme includes many activities in the fields of health care, environment, social welfare and culture." He noted that seminars on Swedish-Jordanian cooperation in environment, health and trade would be held during his visit to Jordan. Queen Silvia, who also spoke to the Jordan Times during the audience, said her keen interest in cultural and social welfare activities stemmed from "a sense of duty and responsibility towards the people." "I always feel an urge within me to extend help to the people, especially the handicap-

ped," she said. The queen said she felt extremely happy in participating in activities that help the needy, whether in social welfare or in health care. She said she hoped to exchange views with Queen Noor on Swedish-Jordanian cooperation in social welfare activities and health care as well as serving the disabled and aged. "Jordan has a lot of experience in this field," she said. "We hope to benefit from it." The Swedish royal couple has three children — Crown Princess Victoria, 12, and Prince Carl Philip, 10, and Princess Madeleine, 7. None of them will accompany the couple on the visit to Jordan.

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Arab League envoy begins Lebanon peace mission

BEIRUT (R) — Arab troubleshooter Lakhdar Brahimi arrived in Beirut Sunday to brief Lebanese leaders on the latest Arab League peace plan after talks with Syrian officials in Damascus. Official sources said Brahimi immediately had talks with Nabih Berri, chief of the Shi'ite Muslim Amal militia and justice minister in Lebanon's civilian cabinet. It was not clear when he would cross the green line dividing Beirut to meet army commander Major-General Michel Aoun, who heads a rival military cabinet. Calm prevailed on the battle fronts, although Saturday's announcement of the league's call for an immediate ceasefire had been greeted by a flare up of fighting. Fourteen people were wounded. In west Beirut, Syrian soldiers



A militiaman holds the hands of two children and walks with them across a street located at Beirut's green line

relaxed at their checkpoints, waving to passing motorists as people took advantage of the lull to head for the mountains and beaches. In the east, Aoun's troops caught up on lost sleep, cleaned their weapons or repaired vehicles. But security sources said their long-standing orders to retaliate if fire upon had not changed. Brahimi, who was escorted by Syrian security officers, and Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal had held talks in Damascus with Syrian President Hafez Al Assad and other leaders on the Arab League's peace proposals. Political sources speculated that Prince Saud was trying to get some sort of assurance from Assad about the eventual withdrawal of the Syrian army from Lebanon, an issue not mentioned in the seven-point Arab plan. They said the plan was unlikely to work unless Brahimi could convey such assurances to Aoun, who launched a "war of liberation" in mid-March to drive out the estimated 33,000 Syrian soldiers. Acting Prime Minister Salim Hoss said the plan was a "rare opportunity" for peace, but a source close to Aoun said it had nothing new and needed clarification. He said Aoun was waiting to meet Brahimi. "Unless Aoun is given some guarantees that through behind-the-scenes diplomacy there will be a partial pullout or a timetable for a Syrian withdrawal, the new Arab bid will not even achieve a truce," said one Christian political source. In west Beirut, Hassan Saleh, a father of five, said: "I brought my family from the south back to Beirut after the media said this peace plan was going to work and Syria and Aoun agreed on concessions."

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Mubarak sends message to King

By a Jordan Times Staff writer with agency despatches
AMMAN — His Majesty King Hussein Sunday received a message from Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak on current Arab affairs and the latest developments in the Palestine and Lebanon issues, the Jordan News Agency, Petra said. The message was delivered by Mubarak's political advisor Osama Al Baz in a meeting attended by Royal Court Chief Mudar Badran and the King's Political Advisor Adnan Abu Odeh. Diplomats quoted by Reuters said Baz briefed King Hussein about Egypt's 10 proposals for Palestinian elections and its efforts to promote a direct Palestinian-Israeli dialogue. "The Egyptian political stage has witnessed a rush in efforts to move peace forward and Jordan, one of Egypt's main Arab allies, has to be in the picture all the time," an Arab diplomat was quoted as saying by Reuters. "Mubarak's letter also included a detailed explanation of the 10 points in Cairo's plan and what was reached in talks between Egypt and the parties (to the conflict)," Petra said. Egypt has put forward 10 points designed to clarify Israel's proposal for Palestinian elections in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan has said Jordan saw them "as a mechanism which could facilitate the holding of free elections in the West Bank and Gaza."

Swedish views

In Cairo, Mubarak conferred with visiting Swedish Foreign Minister Sten Andersson, who said the Egyptian plan "can be the next step to establish peace." The United States also has expressed encouragement for the Mubarak initiative. Andersson, who met with PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat earlier during his stay in Cairo, is due here Amman Monday on the sidelines of a tour by King Carl Gustaf. Speaking after a meeting with Mubarak, Andersson said that his talks with the Egyptian president were "fruitful and constructive." "I discussed with President Mubarak the Egyptian plan," Andersson said. "Sweden supports Egypt in its efforts to bring peace in the area and I believe that the (Egyptian) plan can be the next step to establish peace." He later told reporters at a news conference he believed chances for a Middle East peace process are better now than two weeks ago, and said new steps must be launched this fall. "The situation now is very sensitive. I judge the situation and the future to be much more hopeful than say two weeks ago." He refused to elaborate.

Rabin due in Cairo to discuss initiative

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin will travel to Cairo Monday for talks with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak on proposals for Israeli-Palestinian peace, his office said Sunday. But the dominant Likud wing of Israel's coalition cabinet sought to tie Rabin's hands, rejecting Mubarak's 10-point answer to Israeli proposals for Palestinian elections in the occupied territories. Right-wing Trade Minister Ariel Sharon, returning from the United States, attacked Rabin's decision to go to Cairo. He contrasted Rabin's willingness to visit Cairo with a condition laid down by Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir demanding an end to the Palestinian uprising in the occupied territories before any negotiations should be held. "The 10-point Mubarak plan is a mistake," he told reporters. "We have already deviated from the basic guidelines (of the Israeli initiative) because the Shamir plan said no negotiations should begin before the end of the uprising, and here we are already discussing a plan which will only bring about more concessions." Rabin's trip would be the first visit of an Israeli leader to Egypt since a voyage to Cairo in February by Foreign Minister Moshe Arens. The invitation was presented to Rabin by Egyptian Ambassador Mohammed Bassiouny, who met with the heads of Israel's two main parties Friday, according to an Israeli official who spoke on condition of anonymity. Bassiouny presented to the Israeli leaders the 10-point plan and an offer to arrange an Israeli-Palestinian meeting in Cairo. Shamir's adviser, Avi Pazner, confirmed the visit and said it was approved by Shamir. Israeli media have quoted Likud sources as saying the proposals submitted by Bassiouny contain worrying changes from those initially passed from Egypt by U.S. congressmen. They said there was no mention of protecting Israel's "security" or of an interim agreement before negotiations on a permanent settlement.

Jordan Sulphochemicals Company

(A Public Shareholding Company)

Wishes to announce that the news item published in the front page of Al Ra'i Arabic daily newspaper, issue No. 6998 of Sunday, Sept. 17, 1989 on the leakage of gas from the factories of Jordan Sulphochemicals Co. contains a confusion in the company's name. We therefore reiterate that the company involved is not ours and that our factories are functioning properly and in accordance with the production plan. Jamil Al Muasher
Chairman of the Board

Aoun — Lebanon's self-styled saviour

By Rima Salameh
The Associated Press

BEIRUT — Gen. Michel Aoun, self-styled "savior" of Lebanon, or what's left of it, says he's prepared to continue his struggle against the powerful Syrians and their allies, even if it means destroying Beirut.

"The Syrians have made life unbearable for my people and I'm going to make life equally unbearable for them in Lebanon," he said in a recent interview in his command bunker two floors below the presidential palace.

Syrian artillery has systematically reduced the two-storey hill-top palace in the Christian suburb of Baabda to wreckage since fighting erupted on March 8.

Aoun, 54, has rarely ventured out of his spartan bunker since he launched his Quixotic "war of liberation" against the Syrians.

He holds news conferences and receives dignitaries in a converted garage in the palace basement.

Aides say Aoun, a small pudgy man always clad in crumpled fatigues, lives on a daily diet of beans, rice and potatoes with the occasional steak.

He works an 18-hour day, rising every morning at 6 a.m. for a brief period of exercises.

His wife Nadia and three daughters, Mireille, Claudine and Chantal, stayed with him in his bunker in the initial weeks of the fighting. But he's sent them to the family home in the mountains for safety.

The general's critics call him "Napoleon-Aoun," hinting that his lopsided war against the Syrians, who with their allies outnumber his forces by at least 3-1, stem from delusions of grandeur.

Syrian President Hafez Assad, his ambitions of pacifying Lebanon thwarted by Aoun's campaign, angrily calls the fiery Falangist leader that "mad little general."

But to most of the 1 million Christians trapped for the last six months in their enclave north of Beirut by the Syrians, Aoun is a hero.

They consider him the first Lebanese leader to stand up to the Syrians, who have long sought to dominate the tiny Mediterranean state and block Israel's back-door route to Damascus.

He notes with pride that his men include some 3,000 Sunni Muslims.

Aoun's campaign has made him a prime target for assassinations.

Six Lebanese were arrested in

Despite savage artillery battles in which more than 800 people have been killed and 2,500

wounded, many of them Christian civilians, Aoun is unbending in the belief that his crusade is right.

"This war needs sacrifice and patience," he said. "No one wages a war and promises paradise. But I believe I have the support of the people."

Aoun, a Maronite Catholic, is the Lebanese army commander, although less than half the 42,000 soldiers support him. Most of the Muslim units have defected and set up their own command, but stayed out of the fighting.

Some 10,000 soldiers have remained loyal to Aoun and he is highly popular with them.

He bristles at being called the Christians' leader, insisting he is a national Lebanese leader, a patriot fighting for Christians and Muslims alike.

Yet while no one questions his courage in Lebanon's 41-year-old civil war, his critics say he's out of his depth in the gray world of politics.

They say he miscalculated by expecting the United States and other Western powers to come to the aid of the Christians when, encouraged by Syria's isolation in

Cyprus in May on a mission to shoot down his helicopter with missiles when he flew to the Mediterranean island en route to an Arab summit in Morocco.

As it happened, he never left Beirut, which was just as well since his would-be assassins were not discovered until several days after he had been expected to fly to Cyprus.

Aides say Aoun sleeps with a pistol under his pillow in his bunker and has a deep fear of car bombs, a common method of assassination in Lebanon.

In 1983, unidentified gunmen shot up his motorcade, wounding him in the head and arm. The following year, his men discovered a car bomb in Beirut only minutes before his motorcade was due to pass.

Diplomats say Aoun is a soldier's soldier, a man who leads from the front.

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They say he miscalculated by expecting the United States and other Western powers to come to the aid of the Christians when, encouraged by Syria's isolation in

the Arab World, he moved to push the Syrian army out of Lebanon. His hopes that Lebanon's Muslims, who have little love for the Syrians, would join him against Damascus was another miscalculation of Lebanon's political complexities.

Critics also fault his comment that Lebanon's Christians might consider taking hostages.

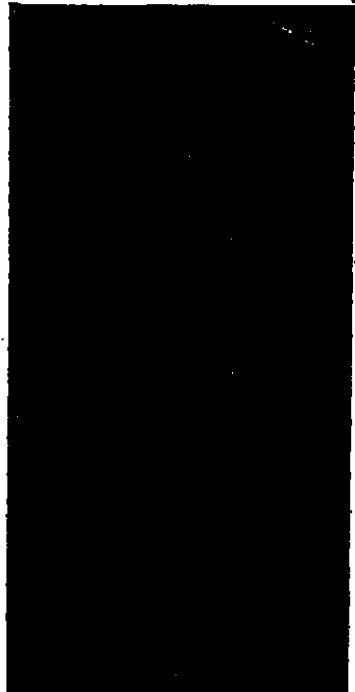
Even Muslim officers say Aoun's personal integrity is beyond reproach. He lives simply, has little truck with Maronite Christian warlords and their feudal ways and has cracked down on their money-raising schemes.

Unlike most Falangist leaders, he has no time for the Israelis. When they entered Beirut in their 1982 invasion of Lebanon, then-President Elias Sarkis had to order him not to fire on them.

Aoun always wanted to be a soldier. He entered Lebanon's military academy in 1955 when he was 20 and graduated three years later as an artillery lieutenant.

He was named army commander in June 1984, and at the age of 49 was the youngest commander since Lebanon gained independence from France in 1943.

Aoun was wounded three times in 1983-84, when as a colonel he



Gen. Michel Aoun

commanded the strategic mountain town of Souk Al Gharb south east of Beirut against Syrian-backed militia forces who had driven the Falangist out of the mountains.

Text of Arab call

JEDDAH (AP) — Here is the text of Saturday's Arab League declaration on Lebanon:

The Tripartite Supreme Arab Committee — that convened from 23 to 26 May 1980 in Casablanca — in its efforts to implement the decision of the extraordinary Arab summit conference to resolve the Lebanese crisis and in order to stop the bloodshed and establish an atmosphere conducive to ensuring the return of security, stability and national reconciliation, and due to the fact that the Lebanese crisis will not be resolved by military means, and regional parties to stop the supply of weapons and ammunition to all Lebanese parties, the committee has decided on:

1. An immediate and comprehensive ceasefire throughout Lebanon.

2. Creation of a Lebanese security committee headed by representatives of the Tripartite Supreme Arab Committee, Mr. Al Akhbar Al Ibrahimi, this security committee will effect and oversee the implementation of the ceasefire and will monitor all ships that are reported to the committee to be carrying weapons, or ammunition to any party.

3. Lifting of ports blockades and reopening of Beirut international airport as soon as the

Lebanese security committee assumes its duties.

4. A request to all Lebanese parties to immediately stop acquiring weapons of any kind and from any source as well as to stop all propaganda campaigns.

5. A request to all concerned parties and those countries that have supported the efforts of the Tripartite Supreme Arab Committee in resolving the Lebanese crisis to do their utmost to stop the supply of weapons to any party in Lebanon. The Tripartite Supreme Arab Committee has already conducted the necessary contacts to achieve this and has received completely positive response in this regard.

6. To call all members of the Lebanese parliament for a meeting on Sept. 30, 1980 to discuss and prepare the national reconciliation charter. This will be done after consulting the ceasefire, lifting of all ports blockades, and reopening of Beirut international airport. The place of the meeting of the members of parliament will be decided after consultations that will be carried out by Mr. Al Akhbar Al Ibrahimi.

7. Mr. Al Akhbar Al Ibrahimi will proceed to Lebanon Sunday, Sept. 17, 1980 to start the implementation of this decision.

Algeria legalises Islamic Salvation Front

ALGIERS (R) — Algeria has legalised an Islamic fundamentalist party in a new step toward multi-party democracy unparalleled in North Africa.

The Algerian News Agency (APS) said Saturday the Interior Ministry had approved an application for legal status by the Islamic Salvation Front, a party formed last March that seeks to introduce an Islamic system in Algeria.

Many political observers believe the FIS, as the party is known by its French initials, may become the second largest political force in the country after the ruling National Liberation Front (FLN).

Since youth riots shook the country last October Algeria has embarked on a radical transformation from one-party socialist state to multi-party democracy.

The FIS is one of four opposition parties now legalised, APS

reported. The centre-left Social Democratic Party, the Communist Vanguard Socialist Party and the Rally for Culture and Democracy, a group seeking more cultural recognition for Algeria's non-Arab Berbers.

FIS leader Abassi Madani said last week in a radio interview he opposed bank interest, joint ventures with foreign multinationals and the accumulation of a foreign debt.

Madani was arrested in 1985 on charges of involvement in a plot to overthrow the government.

Islamic fundamentalist groups are banned in neighbouring Morocco, Libya and Tunisia. They are also underground in Egypt, where they were responsible for the 1981 assassination of former President Anwar Sadat.

The approval of legal status for a Berber-inspired group, the Rally for Culture and Democracy (RCD), is also unparalleled in the region.

Nixon planned 2nd Iran hostage rescue — paper

LONDON (R) — The Sunday Telegraph newspaper said former U.S. President Richard Nixon planned a second attempt to rescue American hostages in Tehran after the failure of a 1980 commando operation in the deserts of Iran.

The newspaper said Nixon visited Britain for secret meetings with helicopter experts and British ex-servicemen only three months after the first raid, masterminded by incumbent Democrat President Jimmy Carter, ended in catastrophe for Washington.

Eight U.S. soldiers were killed in April, 1980, when helicopters crashed in a sandstorm at the start of a bid to rescue 52 hostages seized by Iranian Muslim extremists six months earlier.

The newspaper quoted a Nixon aide as saying: "We will neither confirm nor deny this story. We have nothing to say."

The front page report in early editions said it was not clear whether Nixon had been preparing an operation to be carried out by a future Republican administration or whether a "freelance" independent action had been planned for the run-up to presidential elections.

It quoted security sources as saying Nixon's Republican Party had thought up the idea, fearing Ronald Reagan would inherit the hostage crisis if elected in the November 1980 election.

The Sunday Telegraph said Nixon, president from 1969 until 1974, had met Alan Bristow, chairman of Britain's Bristol helicopters, and former members of the elite Special Air Service (SAS) Regiment.

It quoted Bristow as telling its correspondent: "Nixon was absolutely serious. We had a long and detailed discussion about the chances of success of a second strike. I told him it could be done, but the strike force would suffer at least 30 per cent casualties."

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Chaos at Khomeini funeral not matched by Iran's new politics

By Nassir Shirkhani
Reuters

NICOSIA — A hundred days ago, a vast outpouring of grief marked the burial of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, whose unbending dogma and unchallenged authority had given Iran a leadership no man could match.

In a chaotic hysteria at Tehran's Behesht-e Zahra Cemetery, mourners snatched at the shroud which wrapped the body of the aged Shi'ite Muslim cleric, tumbling his corpse briefly into the dust and delaying the funeral for several hours.

Power in Iran also seemed up for grabs. Men who were at each others' throats in Khomeini's shadow stepped to the centre of the political stage.

But to the surprise of many outsiders, the struggle for power has been peaceful. And for Western governments that see Islamic Iran as a dangerously unsettling force in the region, the outcome is encouraging.

Moderate clerics such as former President Ali Khamenei and his successor, Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, have

turned the tables on their rivals.

Radicals like former Prime Minister Mir-Hossein Musavi and the former interior minister have been shunted from the scene or relegated to junior positions.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Revival of a stagnant economy — hard hit by the eight-year Gulf war with Iraq halted by a ceasefire a year ago — is now seen as the main political task. Few observers doubt that improving relations with the outside world will be a key means to that end.

Iran's constitution, revised in a process which spanned Khomeini's last months and the early weeks of the new era, has also gained greater importance, defining the roles of different institutions in a way that seems to make the Islamic Republic a more predictable power.

"While Khomeini was alive, the president was moving in one direction and the prime minister in another. The interior minister would meddle in foreign policy matters," said Baqer Mo'in, a London-based

journalist who has written a biography of Khomeini.

"Now all officials are bound by the constitution."

Radicals had been in the ascendancy right up to Khomeini's death of British novelist Salman Rushdie for blasphemy.

The choice of Ayatollah Khamenei to replace Khomeini as Iran's supreme spiritual leader reversed that trend.

The election of Rafsanjani, an ally of Khamenei, as president in July concentrated religious and political authority in the hands of moderates for the first time since the 1979 revolution.

Rafsanjani, a white-turbaned cleric regarded by Iranians as the main political power, has with Khamenei rapidly consolidated the moderates' grip.

Mohtashemi was dropped from the cabinet against the wishes of a radical majority in parliament.

Musavi, whose job of prime minister was abolished in the constitutional changes, now holds an advisory post where he seems firmly under the president's control.

Foreign volunteers in Sudan brave dangers in strange land

By Hamza Hendawi
Reuters

KHARTOUM — They come from far and wide to brave dangers in a strange land and live a rough life in the bush.

Sudan's foreign voluntary relief workers — most from the West and fresh from university — look like poor tourists with their backpacks and rubber sandals.

"They are the unknown soldiers," said an American doctor working for the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) in Sudan. "They do most of the work and we get all the credit."

The chronic suffering of Sudan's poor and starving has produced an unusually large and long-term community of voluntary workers.

The more than 60 foreign relief agencies in Sudan testify to the string of natural and man-made disasters which have ravaged Africa's largest country and its people since the start of the decade.

Drought, famine, floods, invasions by swarms of locusts and intermittent epidemics have scarred the 1980s.

The disasters have turned relief work into an institution in Sudan and have made the young volunteers part of its politics.

They are frequently accused by authorities of meddling in politics, making trouble or even spying.

Most of the foreign volunteers receive nominal pay, work in extremely difficult conditions and are easy targets when the authorities want to get tough with foreigners.

And on top of natural dangers and privations, the job at times costs them their lives.

Foreign volunteers were the target of the 1988 bombing of Khartoum's Acropole Hotel, where many stay. Seven people, including a British family of four, were killed and scores injured.

Four Palestinians sentenced to death for the attack and a raid on the British Club and the Acropole was a nest of spies and workers staying there were undercover agents for the West.

Two employees of the Irish Charity concern were expelled from Sudan in August. The government Relief and Rehabilitation Commission accused them of compromising Sudanese security.

Sudan expelled three Western relief agencies operating in the war-torn south in 1987, accusing them of being illegal missionaries and helping rebels of the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA).

The foreign volunteers are often accused by Sudan's Muslim militants of fomenting religious strife between the Muslim majority and Christians and animists in the south, where the SPLA has been fighting a guerrilla war since 1983.

A crowd of Muslims pelted the offices of the U.S. Charity Care in the town of Al Nuhud with stones this year and accused the organisation of inciting non-Muslim refugees against them.

Faced by such problems, who do the volunteers keep working? "It is a combination of many things," said Dan Prewitt, the American head of the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in Sudan. "Adventure and a sense of moral commitment are among them."

Allegations that most were born-again Christians discreetly involved in missionary work were grossly exaggerated, he said.

"At the age of 20, I was in Mali in charge of a budget of about \$1 million, four lorries, five land cruisers and the responsibility to feed 60,000 people," said Christopher Carr, Sudan chief administrator for the French organisation Medecins Sans Frontieres.

"By anyone's book that is a large amount of responsibility," the 25-year-old Briton said.

Iran, seeking to block U.S. influence, worms towards Kabul

KABUL (AP) — Iran is somewhat softening its hostility to the Soviet-backed government in Kabul, seeking to curb U.S. influence in the region and encourage the Islamic cause in Afghanistan, government officials and diplomats say.

The Iranian Islamic Republic also has apparently abandoned any effort to produce a mirror-image of itself in the neighbouring Afghan state, concentrating instead on seeking guarantees of the rights of Shi'ite Muslims here.

Shi'ite Muslims are the majority in Iran, but the minority in Afghanistan.

"We do not want an Islamic revolution for Afghanistan," said an Iranian diplomat, speaking on condition of anonymity. "Iran wants a political solution. We want to stop the fighting."

Iran still voices support for the Islamic guerrillas seeking to overthrow Afghan President Najibullah's government, and refuses to negotiate with Najibullah. The

Iranians are trying to reconcile differences between Sunni Muslim rebels based in Pakistan and the Shi'ite Muslim guerrillas headquartered in Iran.

But Iran also is trying to improve relations with the Soviet Union, which provides essential aid to Kabul, and is conscious of the close ties between some of the rebels and the United States, Tehran's arch-enemy. In addition, Iran is eager to return some 2 million Afghan war refugees because of its own unemployment problems.

"Iran does not want a pro-American government in Kabul. As they look at the Mujahedeen (rebels), they see it is being actively supported by the United States," said an Asian diplomat, speaking on condition of anonymity.

Despite its outward hostility to Najibullah, Iran hasn't rejected his proposal for an international peace conference on Afghanistan that would involve all Afghan

parties, plus Iran, Pakistan, the Soviet Union, China, the United States and Yugoslavia, the current chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Iranian diplomats refused to confirm they would attend such a conference, but one said: "We are interested in any solution that would end the bloodshed."

Iran's government has been growing more moderate in recent months, while Najibullah has been trying to make his administration look more Islamic. He portrays it as a nationalist, rather than a Communist, government, anchored in Afghanistan's own Islamic traditions.

Land reform laws and other revolutionary changes that were deemed un-Islamic and helped spark the war have all been reversed.

The new talk of an Islamic Afghanistan is more acceptable to Iran's taste, said an Asian diplomat, adding: "The old policy of Marxism was unacceptable."

Iran introduced a resolution at the recent Non-Aligned summit in Yugoslavia calling for "the preservation of Islam in Afghanistan." And Iranian diplomats point with pride to a protocol Rafsanjani signed with the Soviet Union this year that called for an Islamic Afghanistan.

The 15 million Afghans are 99 per cent Muslim. Up to 20 per cent of the Muslims are Shi'ites.

These Hazaras, as the Shi'ites are known, have been second-class citizens in Afghanistan, as in most of the Muslim World, for centuries. They were banned from government jobs, kept out of the army and not allowed to perform their rituals in public.

Hazaras are now guaranteed freedom of worship and can open religious schools. The head of the cabinet is a Hazara. This year, the Hazaras were offered regional autonomy, but they rejected the offer.

"This (autonomy) cannot be

neft the whole of Afghanistan. They have to find a way to solve the problem for the whole of Afghanistan and not break it up into factions," said an Iranian diplomat.

When the last Soviet troops left Afghanistan on Feb. 15, the guerrilla alliance in Pakistan formed an interim government. But Shi'ite rebel groups based in Iran walked away from the interim government, feeling they had been offered too little participation.

With that government now fractured by internal rivalries, Tehran is pushing for the Shi'ite groups to reconcile with some groups of the Pakistani alliance. The rebels are refusing to negotiate with Najibullah, and Tehran has followed their lead.

"We do not want to talk to Najibullah. It depends on the groups themselves," said an Iranian diplomat. "They are not ready to talk."

In the Shi'ite areas of Afghanistan, there has been no fighting against Najibullah's government since the Soviet withdrawal. This is being seen by diplomats as a sign that Tehran is ready to talk.

Iranian diplomats, however, said it simply reflects a desire for peace.

Both sides use the word "neighbour" a lot in talking about relations.

"We want to have good, neighbourly relations with Iran," Najibuddin Kawyanzi, secretary of the ruling People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, told a recent news conference. "Our relations are based on having a common religion, common beliefs and we speak the same language."

Said an Iranian diplomat: "They are our neighbour. We have to take care of the problem."

Diplomatic relations are at the level of charges d'affaires, and there are no commercial agreements or other official exchanges.

JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel: 77311-19

PROGRAMME ONE
15:30 Koran
15:40 Programme review
15:45 Children programmes
17:00 Flying Doctors
18:00 News summary in Arabic
18:05 Local series
19:15 Local programme
20:00 Programme review
20:05 News in Arabic
20:30 Arabic series
21:30 Programme review
21:40 Local programmes
22:00 News summary in Arabic

PROGRAMME TWO
18:10 Les Pique Assiettes
18:15 Documentary
19:00 News in French
19:15 Weekly Sport magazine
19:30 News in Hebrew
19:45 Varieties
20:30 The Golden Girls
21:10 The Boat
22:00 News in English
22:20 Crown Court

PRAYER TIMES
04:55 (Sunrise) Fair
06:16 (Sunrise) Dhuhr
12:30 Dhuhr
16:00 'Asr
18:03 Maghreb
20:01 Isha

CHURCHES

St. Mary of Nazareth Church Swatfish
Tel. 810740
Assemblies of God Church, Tel. 632783
St. Joseph Church Tel. 624590
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 637440
De la Salle Church Tel. 661757
Terrasanta Church Tel. 622366
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 62541
Anglican Church Tel. 623383, Tel. 628543
Armenian Catholic Church Tel. 771331
Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 775261
Syrian Orthodox Church Tel. 771751
Assyrian International Church Tel. 635326
Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel. 811295
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Tel. 815817, 821264

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.
It will be fair and windy will be northwesterly moderate to fresh. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate to fresh. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

Min./max. temp.
Amman 17 / 26
Aqaba 23 / 36
Jerash 18 / 32
Jordan Valley 22 / 35

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 36 per cent, Aqaba 35 per cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS
NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:
Dr. Ahmad Othman 783384
Dr. Abbas Al Hakim 891256
Dr. Jamil Maraga 776046
Dr. Tayseer Al Sadi 777636
Firas pharmacy 651912
Ferdous pharmacy 778336
Al Asena pharmacy 657055
Nadrouk pharmacy 623672
Al Salam pharmacy 636730
Yacoub pharmacy 644945
Shuaibani pharmacy 657660

IRBID:
Dr. Radwan Al Sand (—)
Al Shawar' pharmacy 985238
ZARQA:
Min./max. temp. 636381

Dr. Salim Abu 'Adhah (—)
Khalifah pharmacy 985417

EMERGENCIES
Civil Defence Department 661111
Civil Defence Immediate 630341
Rescue 199
Rescue Police 192, 621111, 637777
Fire Brigade 891228
Blood Bank 775121
Highway Police 843402
Traffic Police 896390
Public Security Department 630321
Hotel Complaints 628393
Price Complaints 651776
Water and Sewerage 897467
Complaints 787111
Complaints 787111
Telephone Information (directory assistance) 121
Overscore Calls 010230
Central Amman Telephone 623101
Repairs 0991071
Abdullah Telephone Repairs 651101
Jordan Television 773111
Radio Jordan 774111
Water Authority 680100
Jordan Electricity Authority 815615
Electric Power Company 636381

HOSPITALS
AMMAN:
Russein Medical Centre 813813/32
Khalid

NATIONAL NEWS IN BRIEF

KING CONGRATULATES MALAYSIA, CHILE: His Majesty King Hussein Sunday congratulated Azlan Shah, Sultan of Malaysia, on his accession to the throne. In a cable, King Hussein wished the Malaysian sultan continued good health and happiness and the Malaysian people further progress and prosperity. Also Sunday, King Hussein sent a congratulatory cable to the Chilean president in his own name and on behalf of the Jordanian people and government on Chile's National Day. (Petra)

PRINCE ABDULLAH VISITS POLICE ACADEMY: His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah bin Al Hussein Sunday visited the Royal Police Academy where he was briefed by its Director, Brigadier Mohammad Al Bawal, on the academy's objectives, duties, achievements and its organisational structure. (Petra)

CABINET ENDORSES LOAN AGREEMENT: The Cabinet Sunday endorsed a loan agreement concluded between the Jordan and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, whereby the Fund will provide eight million Kuwaiti dinars to finance the Shideh Phosphate Mines Project. (Petra)

SYMPOSIUM ON ADDICTION: A total of 80 doctors Sunday took part in a three-day symposium on addiction and its complications, organised by the Amman Health Department's continuous medical education committee. A number of working papers on drug and alcohol addiction, smoking and means of treating addiction will be discussed. (Petra)

AL AMAL CANCER CENTRE: An agreement was signed at the University of Jordan Sunday paving the way for the implementation of the first phase of the Al Amal Cancer Centre to be set up at the University's premises by the General Union of Voluntary Societies (GUVS). The cost of the building is estimated at JD 700,000 but the total cost of the first phase of the project is expected to be JD 2.5 million. GUVS president and the general manager of a local construction firm signed the documents of the agreement.

LAWZI RECEIVES SWISS ENVOY: Upper House of Parliament Speaker Ahmad Al Lawzi Sunday received the Swiss Ambassador to Jordan, Harald Bomer, who called at the House of Parliament to bid farewell to Lawzi at the end of his tour of duty in Jordan. Lawzi discussed with Bomer bilateral relations and praised the ambassador's efforts to bolster relations between the two countries. (Petra)

MINISTER RAISES LENTIL PRICE: Supply Minister Ibrahim Ayyoub Sunday fixed the price of a kilo of ground lentils to consumers in the various parts of Jordan at 300 fils, up from 220 fils, and the price of black lentils (unground) lentils at 240 fils. The new prices will be in force as of Monday, Sept. 18. (Petra)

CHESS TEAM TO ATTEND CHAMPIONSHIP: Youth Minister Awad Kheifati Sunday approved the participation by the Jordanian national chess team in the first Arab Chess Championship which will be held in Damascus during the period from Oct. 7 to 16. (Petra)

NEW STAMPS: The post offices and Postal Savings Corporation will issue new postage stamps to mark the centennial of the International Parliamentary Union (IPU), a spokesman for the corporation said Sunday. The new stamps will be of two denominations — 40 and 60 fils — and will be sold as of Tuesday, Sept. 19. (Petra)

HAMDAN, EC EXPERTS HOLD TALKS: Yarmouk University President Mohammad Hamdan Sunday reviewed with a visiting group of European Community (EC) experts scopes of cooperation between the university and the EC, as provided for in the third protocol concluded between the two parties. The experts also reviewed with Hamdan the achievements made by the Faculty of Science, following the completion of the first two phases of the EC supported projects. (Petra)

UDD OFFERS HOUSING WITHOUT UM NUWWARA: The Urban Development Department has invited Jordanians wishing to benefit from the Um Nuwwara housing project to call at the department as of the beginning of October. The new project, open for Jordanians living inside and outside Jordan, includes 1,400 units of the various types. A beneficiary will be asked to pay an amount ranging from JD 125 to JD 300 as a down-payment and a monthly installment ranging from JD 20 to JD 60, depending on the class and type of the unit he wishes to have. Jordanians living or working abroad can benefit from the plots of land offered in the project areas, UDD sources said Sunday. (Petra)

RETIREMENT: The Council of Ministers Saturday approved the request of Director General of the Aqaba Railway Marti Qatamin for retirement effective October 1, 1989 so as to run for the upcoming parliamentary election. (Petra)

ACC planning ministers end meeting in Baghdad

BAGHDAD (Petra) — Planning ministers in the four founding states of the Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) Sunday concluded their first meeting in Baghdad and set Oct. 28 as a date for a meeting of the assistant planning ministers to be held in the Iraqi capital.

During the meeting, the assistant ministers will draw up a general framework for planning activities at the level of ACC countries.

They will also work out a long-term strategy which will be discussed by the planning ministers in preparation for submitting it to the ACC higher ministerial committee.

Addressing the opening session, Iraqi Planning Minister Samal Majid Farah said the ACC demonstrates the goodwill of the founding states and other Arab countries.

He added that coordination, cooperation and integration in the planning and development process constitute one of the

main pillars of the common Arab work, which the ACC countries seek to achieve.

Planning Minister Ziad Fariz said that technical cooperation in the field of drafting future development plans for the ACC countries, will facilitate the economic integration process and will enable the four countries to meet their own development needs.

Yemeni Deputy Prime Minister and Planning Minister Mohammad Said Attar stressed the need for comprehensive development in all the areas, saying that such an approach will benefit economic integration among the ACC members.

Egyptian Deputy Premier and Planning Minister Kamal Al Janzouri stressed the need for drawing up the future development plans after exploring the situation of each individual country and called for giving the planning machinery in the ACC countries priority in drawing up integrated plans.

Raw fat smuggled in sewage trucks — is it fit for consumption?

By Nermesa Murad
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Investigations are continuing into the smuggling of raw fat hidden in sewage dumping trucks to avoid customs and police for ultimate use in some foodstuffs, police and Ministry of Health sources told the Jordan Times Sunday.

Five sewage dumping trucks were seized Saturday "and they all carried signs of raw fat covered by dust," a police source who requested anonymity said.

The danger of using raw fat in food products "cannot be determined at this time because lab tests have to be conducted on the smuggled fat to determine the

type of chemicals it carries," Dr. Sulaiman Qabain from the Health Protection Department at the Ministry of Health told the Jordan Times.

"Had it gone through customs in the proper method we would not have worried, but since it has been smuggled there is danger that it is unfit for human consumption," Qabain said.

Police sources did not elaborate on reports carried in the Arab press about the smuggling incident but said: "If we did not deny it then it must be true."

Qabain said that the fat samples were being tested at the Police Department laboratories and that the investigations had not yet given clues as to whether

the fat could have adverse effects on health.

Reports from unofficial sources maintained that the raw fat was being used by potato chips factories in Jordan, restaurants and sweet shops. Police officials are currently conducting a search into the validity of these reports and testing food from different restaurants to determine their fitness.

Asked whether he would advise the public to avoid certain foodstuffs in the market until the investigation is concluded, Qabain said: "I cannot tell people what to do at this point because we do not have the results of the tests; to do so would be accusing."

Government schools to get workshops, labs and computers

AMMAN (Petra) — Government schools in Jordan will be provided with workshops and other facilities, such as laboratories and computers, in implementation of the 1987 educational conference's resolutions, according to Minister of Education Adnan Badran.

Also in accordance with those resolutions, there will be no shift government schools by the end of the overall educational programme in 1998 since the ministry is now involved in providing sufficient buildings, the minister said at a meeting with directors of schools in the Amman region held at the Amman Comprehensive School Sunday.

The minister said that the educational programme was going ahead according to plan, and the

ministry has succeeded in finding sources to finance its projects.

In addition, the Ministry of Education is undertaking the training of some 22,000 male and female teachers between now and 1998 at its advanced teachers training colleges in Karak, Amman and Irbid, the minister said. "Attention is being directed mostly to develop the skills to teachers since they constitute the foundation of the whole educational development programme," Badran noted.

The minister also referred to the greening of Jordan plan which is being carried out by the Ministry of Education in cooperation with the Ministry Agriculture.

Around 200,000 students in different provinces will be involved in planting two million

trees in the coming agricultural season and plans have been worked out for this programme, ministry officials said.

Addressing the meeting also was the ministry's Secretary General, Munther Al Masri, who said that facilities such as gardens, playgrounds and squares attached to schools should be utilised in the course of the directives and implementing the resolutions of the 1987 conference.

The meeting heard Director of Education in Amman Region Mohammad Bani Hani reviewing developments in excavation, school programmes maintenance work at school buildings, financial and administrative matters related to the Department of Education in the Amman governorate.

4th to 6th century graveyards, coins unearthed at Basileh dig

IRBID (Petra) — Archaeological digs conducted at Basileh, near Ramtha in northern Jordan, have revealed graveyards, pottery and coins dating back to 300 to 600 A.D., according to Dr. Zaidun Muheisen, director of the Yarmouk University's Institute of Archaeology and anthropology.

Muheisen said that the findings, which date back to the Roman era were excavated by teams from the institute working

under his directives. He said that excavations also unearthed remains of walls of houses dating back to the Roman and Byzantine periods, tombs, and other artefacts.

Muheisen noted that the excavators also found remains of similar items dating back to the Umayyad, Abbasid, Ayyoubi, Mamelouk and Ottoman periods. The settlement at Basileh had

an advanced irrigation, rain water collecting system and storage facilities, and also had grain silos with lentils, wheat and barley, Muheisen noted.

He said that various grains and other artefacts were collected for examination at the institute.

"According to Muheisen, the remains of a Byzantine church dating back to the sixth century was also unearthed in the excavation."

Regional seminar on vocational training for women opens Saturday

AMMAN (Petra) — A regional training seminar on providing vocational training to women will open in Amman Saturday with the participation of delegations from Jordan and four other Arab countries.

The seminar, which is organised by the Amman-based regional office of the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) in conjunction with the

Ministry of Education, is expected to discuss ways of increasing courses in vocational training to Arab women and encouraging women to take up trades.

A Ministry of Education official here said that the delegates, who will represent ministries of education in Iraq, Egypt, Syria and Bahrain, in addition to Jordan, will review working papers on modern trends in vocational training, and the role of in-

formation services and the media in advocating vocational training for women in Arab society.

The five-day seminar, which is to be held under the patronage of Her Royal Highness Princess Basma, is also expected to help delegations open the way for their countries' exchange of expertise in vocational training, and discuss means of joining forces to make the programme successful, the official said.

New centre to provide children and families with professional counselling

By Wafa Amr
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A woman of courage, armed with faith in human potential, has moved to provide children and families with professional counselling based on the belief that cultivating this potential will produce a healthy and harmonious society.

Fatima Reid, a specialised psychologist, asserts that Jordan's highly motivated population and its openness to new ideas is a unique quality which needs to be maintained and developed.

She is opening a private centre for child and family development counselling, which will be temporarily based at the Jordan National School. It will be the first of its kind in Jordan to be inaugurated within the coming few months.

According to Reid, Western societies have become increasingly dependent on psychological counselling and therapy to help in acquiring human development skills, and since many Jordanians have been long used to adapting to the Western way of doing things, the present trend in the Kingdom is to seek professional psychological guidance in issues related to marriage, divorce, child upbringing, and stress-related problems — normal and serious. That is where the proposed centre comes into play.

The belief that psychological counselling and therapy is limited to the mentally dis-

turbed no longer prevails despite the reluctance of certain cultures to seek guidance in solving problems related to social pressures, Mrs. Reid pointed out.

The proposed centre will offer professional brief programmes for families, children and adult clients.

"Working with the child through the family, besides seeing the child for assessment and therapy is a long-term investment and a long-term economic model, since the family will acquire skills they will use in the course of their children's development process," according to Reid.

The programme entails training parents on means of dealing with their child's needs, whether the child is normal or disabled, as well as personal child therapy in special cases such as extreme timidity, delayed speech or extreme withdrawal or behaviour problems in general. The parent training programme is geared for groups for preventive diagnosis and aimed at increasing awareness of the child and how families can approach the child since a change in family dynamics produces changes in the child.

"Every member of the family influences the other," says Reid. "The family is a unit that is a mixture of dynamic interaction and a change in attitude of one or the other of the members will produce a change in behaviour of the child. Furthermore, a change in the approach and attitudes of the

parents towards the child will produce a change in the behaviour of the child."

The importance of the family as a stable, harmonious unit provides a solid foundation for a healthy environment for the child, hence the importance of marriage counselling, Reid maintains.

The emphasis on child development as a long-term investment will produce a more aware generation "that will be better equipped to cultivate human potential to the maximum and to put it to the best use, such as solving problems of decision making and peace seeking," says Reid.

"Through more enlightened adults involved with children, children will hopefully turn into adults more able to make use of their potential which will make them more productive and make use of it, cultivate it. Adults will be more satisfied with themselves and more capable of making a better environment."

"The need to preserve values that are inductive to a peace keeping society are very important as well," said Reid.

"It is true that life itself provides a chance for therapy or enlightened self-knowledge through frustrations, experiences, mistakes and interactions with others, but professional therapy will help one to better understand oneself and others, and provides means of achieving results in a shorter time," Reid asserts. "It is a sign of good health to be aware of a problem, to be ready to

Negligence blamed for Zarqa gas leak

By Suhair M. Obediat
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

ZARQA — Investigations have revealed that negligence was the cause of a leak of poisonous chlorine gas from a chemical plant which affected at least 129 people in the Zarqa area Saturday, Zarqa Prosecutor General Ahmed Al Khateeb said Sunday.

According to first reports which came from Zarqa police the leak started Saturday at 9:30 p.m., and the Civil Defence and Public Security departments as well as the Armed Forces rushed to the scene of the accident, and began taking measures to contain the leak.

Civil Defence Department Director-General Khaled Tarawneh said that an area of three square kilometres around the factory was evacuated to avoid further injuries.

The situation was brought under control soon after the incident, and most of those affected were admitted to hospitals in the area. According to health officials and hospital staff, there were no serious cases, only mild ones, and almost all patients were discharged early Sunday.

His Majesty King Hussein rushed to the area late Saturday and visited the hospitals. The King stayed throughout the night in the area, according to one of the workers discharged Saturday. The King has ordered immedi-

ate inspection of similar plants in the Kingdom to insure that all of them are abiding by safety regulations in coordination with the Health Ministry and the Civil Defence Department.

The occupational health section in the Department of Environment sent three specialists to the factory Sunday to inspect the scene of the accident.

"We found out that the leak started at 8 p.m. and it was not until 3:30 a.m. Sunday that it was brought under complete control," Dr. Yousef Abdallah told the Jordan Times.

According to Abdallah, the factory did not implement public safety measures of providing workers with masks and protective devices. "We found only one mask and an oxygen container for first aid emergencies, which is considered a violation of public security measures implemented by our department," he said.

Chemical experts said that the chlorine gas is poisonous and if a person is brought into immediate contact with it, it causes difficulty in breathing, nausea,

headache and dizziness. Upon concluding his investigations, the prosecutor general announced that "the leak was caused by negligence," but refused to give more details on the case.

According to official sources, the plant has always been facing trouble of not abiding to regulations. It has been shut down for maintenance and for the permanent closure of a section that used to deal with mercury.

"It is very difficult to get rid of mercury because of the extensive damaging effect it has on the environment. So the management of the plant was requested to close down that particular section and eventually it did," an official said.

The Jordan Chemical Industries Company plant, produces chlorine, part of which is used to manufacture detergents in the same plant, and the rest is distributed to other organisations; that need the product.

According to Abdallah, there should be strict regulations concerning safety measures, because in such factories, the possibility of similar accidents remains very high.

The plant is located in the centre of a heavily populated area full of factories, that are haphazardly located close to each other. Therefore, the area is prone to risks of major industrial accidents.

Jordan, China to revive joint committee



Minister of Industry and Trade Ziyad Innab and the visiting Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qun Sunday discuss bilateral cooperation (Petra photo)

AMMAN (J.T.) — Visiting Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qun Sunday held a meeting with Minister of Industry and Trade Ziyad Innab and agreed with him to revive the work of a joint Jordanian-Chinese Committee and to work out detailed programmes for mutual cooperation.

The two ministers decided that the joint committee embark on matters related to technical, health, social and economic issues and that preliminary meetings should be held as soon as possible to prepare for the committee's work.

Innab explained to Qian the Jordanian economy and the Kingdom's economic relations with foreign countries including China.

He said that the Jordanian market has been open for many years to Chinese products and Chinese companies.

The Minister of Industry also explained the prospects for investment in Jordan and the opportunities for joint Jordanian-Chinese economic projects.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT INVITATION TO BID RETENDERING OF CONTRACT NO. 4/W2/89 "NORTH RUSSEIFA (2B) SCHOOLS & COMMUNITY BUILDINGS AND NORTH RUSSEIFA (2A) EMERGENCY CENTRE"

Date: Sep. 16, 1989
Loan No.: 2587 - JO
Bid No.: 4/W2/89

- The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan has received a loan from the World Bank (IBRD) in various currencies towards the cost of a Second Urban Development Project and it is intended that part of the proceeds of this loan will be applied to eligible payments under the contract for North Russeifa (2B) Schools & Community Buildings and North Russeifa (2A) Emergency Centre. The contract is divided into two categories (I & II) described below. Bidding for more than one category is optional. Bidding is open to all bidders from eligible source countries as defined under the "Guidelines for Procurement" of the (IBRD) who have been prequalified by the UDD for the Third Urban Development Project.

The contract consists of the following components:

- | a. Category I: | Approx. Built-up Area |
|--|-----------------------|
| — Girl's schools, | 7910 m ² |
| — Health centre | 370 m ² |
| — Combined vocational training centre and community centre | 510 m ² |
| — Site works | |
| b. Category II: | |
| — Boy's schools | 7910 m ² |
| — Emergency centre | 1155 m ² |
| — Site works | |

- The Urban Development Department (UDD) now invites sealed bids from eligible bidders for furnishing the necessary labour, materials, equipment and services for the construction and completion, of schools, health centre, combined community centre and women's training centre at North Russeifa (2B) site and an emergency centre at North Russeifa (2A) site.
- Interested eligible bidders may obtain further information from the head of Tendering Division, and inspect the bidding documents at the offices of the UDD, on the address mentioned below.
- A complete set of bidding documents may be purchased by any prequalified interested eligible bidder upon payment of a non-refundable fee of JD 200. Additional sets of documents may be purchased each at the same price.
- Awarding of the contract shall be based on the offers submitted for each category in addition to the value and number of projects allowed by the Ministry of Public Works and Housing to be committed by the contractor.
- All bids must be accompanied by a bid security in an acceptable form of not less than JD 40,000 for each category of the contract and must be delivered to the Director General, UDD, P.O. Box 927198 Amman - Jordan on or before 12:00 noon local time, on Oct. 16, 1989.

- Bids will be opened in the presence of those bidders' representatives who choose to attend at 12:00 noon local time, on Oct. 16, 1989 at the offices of the UDD, UDD Marka Housing Project, Amman. Telephone: 893361/62/63 P.O. Box: 927198 Amman - Jordan. Telex: 22248 UDD JO

Director General

WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

EXHIBITIONS

- ★ The Indian Trade Fair at the International Fair Centre, Marj Al Hamam. Open 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. for business visitors and 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. for general public.
- ★ An art exhibition by Jordanian artists Khaled Ghawanmeh and Abdullah Kameleh, and the Syrian artist Wafan Al Masri at the Housing Bank Art Gallery.

LECTURE

- ★ A lecture, in Arabic, entitled "the uprising and the political forces in the occupied territories" by Dr. Ziyad Abu Amr at Abdal Hamid Shoman Foundation — 6:30 p.m.

FILM

- ★ A French film entitled "Pauvre d'Ange" at the French Cultural Centre — 8:00 p.m.

Jordan Times

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Editorial Director:

RAKAN AL MAJALI

Director General:

DR. RADI AL WAQFI

Editor-in-Chief:

DR. WALEED M. SADI

Editorial and advertising offices:

Jordan Press Foundation,
University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

Telephones: 667171-6, 670141-4, 684311, 684366

Telex: 21497 ALRAI JO

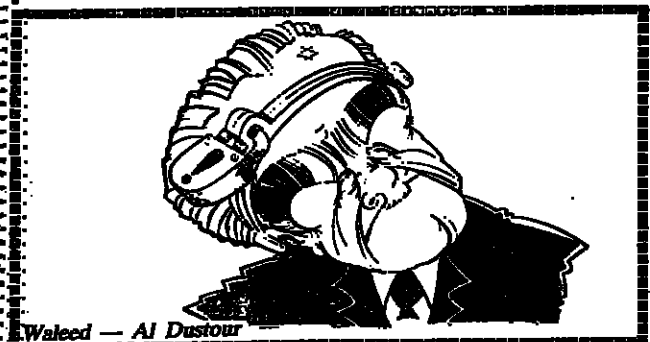
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Good start

THE ARAB League's tripartite committee is of course right in calling first and foremost for an immediate ceasefire between the Lebanese belligerents. Whatever are the remaining features of the ultimate solution to the endemic Lebanese crisis, the starting point must be an immediate end to the bloodletting. There can be no useful discussion on Lebanon's future as long as war and destruction reign supreme on Lebanon's landscape. Lifting the mutual blockades on each side's main life lines with the outside world is the second priority which complements in the most organic way the call for an end of belligerency in Lebanon. Nevertheless there must be a big proviso attached to these high priority issues, namely, that the shipment of arms and ammunitions that feed the fire in Lebanon must likewise be halted. Otherwise, the continued delivery of weapons to war-torn Lebanon would make a mockery of the call for an immediate ceasefire and the lifting of the blockades imposed by the two sides on each other's central ports and airports.

What remains to be gauged is whether the Arab plan goes far enough to resolve the complex and intertwined issues that haunt the Lebanese people. If there is a singular missing point in the programme of action proposed by the Arab tripartite committee it is the omission of the need to reestablish bridges between the Lebanese people on all fronts to offset the years-long separation and the lack of social commercial and cultural contacts. What exists now in Lebanon is a divorce between the two partners in the big Lebanese family and unless reconciliation and the reestablishment of normal relations between them are accomplished, any effort be it Arab or foreign will be doomed to failure before it starts. The irony in all the efforts currently conducted to realise normalcy and harmony between the various Lebanese factions lies in the proposition that the conflict in Lebanon can be best affected not through deals between the war lords or traditional or contemporary leaderships but rather through the one people of Lebanon themselves. The missing link in all these attempts is therefore the people of Lebanon who have yet to be drawn into the healing process in their common country. This human dimension must be introduced into the efforts to settle the disputes in Lebanon for without them no solution can be lasting or effective.



JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i daily on Sunday voiced appreciation to China's stand with regard to Arab causes and said that the Chinese foreign minister's current visit to Jordan was bound to cement bilateral relations. The paper said that since China and Jordan established relations in 1977 numerous agreements have been reached between them on promoting cultural, technical and trade fields and crowned by an official visit to China in 1983 by His Majesty King Hussein and one made to Jordan in 1984 Chinese president. China is clearly interested in the Middle East in general and in promoting its ties with the Arab Nation in particular and this is clear from the itinerary of the Chinese minister who will visit a number of Arab countries to discuss the Palestine issue, the Iraq-Iran conflict and other issues of mutual concern, the paper noted. It said that since Peking feels it is close to the Arab World through a variety of agreements and in the light of historic relations then one would expect China to play a more meaningful role in helping to end the Palestinian people's ordeal. One would also expect China to use its good offices to persuade the Iranian regime to reach a final settlement to the Gulf conflict with its Arab neighbours, said the paper.

A columnist in Al Ra'i Sunday comments on the resumption by an Arab League tripartite committee of its mission in Lebanon. Abdul Rahim Omar says that the committee seems to be more active this time and more determined to bring an end to the bloodshed having secured the backing and sincere support of the conflicting parties and the Arab countries. The writer notes that the committee's mission is indeed very important now not only for Lebanon but also to avert any serious developments in the Middle East which is considered by observers as an already explosive region. The numerous statements by the leaders of warring factions in Lebanon and the Syrian government indicate that all parties to the conflict are now willing to compromise and to help the committee achieve success and therefore there is a great deal of optimism nowadays that the revived mission of the Arab League's committee is bound to achieve a breakthrough in its attempts to save the Lebanese people from further tragedies, the writer adds. He says that a ceasefire is now urgently required to pave the ground for the next step which should be reconciliation among all parties.

Al Dastour daily said that the ACC prime ministers meeting in Baghdad should serve as another link in a long series of actions on the part of the four Arab countries to achieve real integration and unity. The paper said that the Baghdad meeting follows that which was held in Alexandria and paves the way for the ACC summit in San'a'a. The Arab countries are scheduled to discuss further matters leading towards the aspired integration. Therefore there is a real hope for optimism in the four Arab countries and respective leaders will shorten the distance towards unity and will do all they can to fulfil the aspirations of the Arab masses.

Weekly Political Pulse

A state of emergency that has ceased to be

ONE of the issues being hotly debated during this year's election campaign is what to do with the martial law regime still in effect in Jordan since 1967. This debate is taking all sorts of forms and styles, varying from living room chats to public meetings. The tempo of the discussions has accelerated lately because it is generally thought that the next parliament will have this subject on the top of its agenda.

All cool headed arguments in favour of the lifting of the martial law regime concede that the country had indeed gone through very difficult periods that seriously threatened its security and stability. Of course on the top of the list of such dangerous periods was the 1967 war with Israel and the following wars and acts of aggression committed by Israeli armed forces on the East Bank of the Kingdom. And with the continued occupation of the West Bank, parliamentary life in the country was also put in a limbo as general elections became impossible.

But after 22 years on the introduction of martial law to the country and in the wake of the 1988 decision to sever administrative and legal relations with the West Bank, there is now a new opportunity to think afresh about the need to perpetuate what by nature and definition should have been a temporary regime. True the consequences of the 1967 war remained as is and the threats to Jordan's security and stability are as formidable as ever, yet there is now a cause to resort to non-emergency legislation to realise security and stability in the country and the reasons are many. First, and foremost, the Kingdom has now opted after much

deliberations to reinstitute parliamentary system. Viable and operational parliamentary style of government is by definition anathema to martial law or a state of emergency. Succinctly put one cannot have martial law regime and at the same time expect an effective and developing parliamentary life. The two phenomena are mutually exclusive and there is no way that one can reconcile with the other.

Second, the country is capable of coping with all the threats and designs being contemplated against it by the application of ordinary law. If the existing legislation is not adequate or is incomplete, then the remedy lies in expanding the scope and content of existing laws in order to make them more responsive to the needs of the country. It goes without saying that our judicial branch of government would need revitalising and streamlining to cope with the body of cases that will surely ensue upon the suspension of the martial law regime. This would call for the creation of other courts, appointment of additional judges and modernisation of the court system in the country. As things exist now, our judiciary can ill-afford to take on additional loads of cases and deal with them expeditiously. Everybody who is privy to the court system in Jordan knows only too well that there is an urgent need for a thorough overhaul of that system from A to Z. Above all it is high time that our judiciary introduce a contemporary system of taking courtroom transcripts as the one that is still employed is woefully archaic and goes back literally to the Ottoman era. Without a modern system of taking courtroom

records, and minutes, much time and money continues to be wasted away. The country has yet to take the much overdue decision on rectifying such absurd and obsolete system without which adjudication will continue to progress at only snail speed.

Third, the Kingdom had signed and ratified the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights more than a decade ago. That international instrument regulates the application of the state of emergency and martial law and calls on party states to notify the U.N. about their justifications and durations; it is being understood that their application must be short durated and that no derogation from basic rights be allowed. In other words, to meet our treaty obligations under that covenant, the resort to martial law must at all times be an exception to the rule which by definition means limited application in terms of time and contents.

Last, it is the image of Jordan as a moderate country free of human rights violations that will suffer as long as martial law is in place. It took His Majesty King Hussein many decades of relentless efforts and hard work to earn that enviable image for the Kingdom and it would be most unfortunate to let unnecessary policies interfere with that hard won reputation. It so happens that various international fora are concerned about the widespread and liberal introduction of state of emergencies and martial law regimes and classify countries accordingly. Against all the foregoing background, it would be in the overall interest of the country to lift martial law even prior to the November 8 general elections.

'Americans are the critical link...

The following are major excerpts from an interview with deputy Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres that appeared Friday in the Jerusalem Post.

Q: THERE APPEARS to be some movement on the diplomatic front. What is your reading of the situation?

A: It's difficult to evaluate, really. Efforts are under way to salvage the government's initiative from decline. At this moment, these efforts have not crystallised into a solution which is acceptable to all.

There is the Egyptian initiative, the so-called 10 points, which in effect contain four interesting elements: first, they accept the principle of elections — otherwise they wouldn't relate to the character of the elections; second, there is no recommendation that this be Israel's position — only that this be the Palestinian position. It's out of the question for anyone to maintain that Palestinians should come to negotiations on elections without being able to express their opinion about them.

The third interesting element is the Egyptian involvement in the negotiations about elections. It's clear that between us and the Palestinians, vacuums have to be filled, a diplomatic presence is required. One such vacuum is being filled by the U.S., here is another one to be filled by Egypt. The fourth interesting feature is what is not contained in the Egyptian stand: there is no Palestinian state; no self-determination. All of these difficult things are not there, including the "right of return."

At the same time, we are not being asked to accept the 10 conditions. If these conditions can bring about a pre-election meetings between us and a Palestinian delegation, I view it as a correct step.

Q: Why is the initiative in decline?

A: Mainly, because it did not find a coherent Palestinian partner. The side which was willing to negotiate, was not acceptable to us. The side which was acceptable to us, did not consolidate into a partner.

Another thing is that an initiative requires just that: initiative. The degree of initiative was not, in all places, enthusiastic and equal.

Q: One of the 10 Egyptian conditions has to do with territories for peace, which is as unacceptable to the Likud as self-determination.

A: Since the Egyptian stand is not a *diktat*, this point can be postponed. It can also be construed that U.N. Resolutions 242 and 338 constitute the same thing.

Q: Do you believe that there is a chance that the Arabs will proceed to elections without this issue being resolved in advance?

A: I don't know if the Arabs will accept the premise that 242 gives an adequate response to this question. Perhaps. Why should we guess the positions of the other side in advance? If we can reach the situation that each side comes to the negotiating table armed with its own positions, and a meeting will be created, then the meeting is the first step. Peace for territories will not be the only point of contention. There will be others.

So long as one can utilise the potential that exists in this government, I am in favour of trying it.

Q: You are leaving tomorrow for the U.S. What will you tell the Administration? Is it sufficiently involved in the process?

A: A new opportunity has now been created. And much depends

on the American positions. So I will have to deal with what I believe is the correct viewpoint. There are things which the government decided — and I have to be loyal to these decisions. But there are things which the government did not decide; here I have to be faithful to my own positions. For example, the government decided on the initiative. The government did not decide to accept or reject Arab willingness to come with the 10 conditions.

Q: But don't you think the Americans will have to be more active to move the process forward?

A: I hope so. The Americans are the critical link of the initiative, and they are indispensable. Even if Egypt enters the picture (and I welcome this) the American stand remains the key.

Talking to the Palestinians; talking to the PLO

Q: The current flurry of expectations was raised by the talks in Cairo between Egyptian President Mubarak and PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat. We are all waiting for PLO approval. Isn't this a kind of charade?

A: We say that we prefer to negotiate with residents of the territories. This is not by chance. If there were negotiations with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, the whole story would have been different, the scope of the talks would have been different.

To my mind, the residents of the territories can seek and get advice from whoever they wish. Most of the residents of the territories are Jordanian citizens. Just as we wouldn't dream of telling an Egyptian citizen not to talk to this one and that one, so by the same token, in the final analysis, we can't tell a Jordanian citizen whom to talk to. The only thing we can say is: don't talk with bombs, don't talk with violence.

There is no reason for us to tell an Arab from the territories who is willing to negotiate that he should put his life at risk. What for? If he wants to enlist maximum support, or to avert dangers, why should we prevent him from doing so? As long as he is not a member of PLO, and he is a resident of the territories.

Q: Do you see a day when we will overcome this obstacle of talking to the PLO through intermediaries?

A: Why do you say PLO? Why not the Palestinians? Why should we talk to an organisation, when we recognise the people themselves? This thing of talking to the PLO has been going on for many years. I was one of those who opposed it. And I ask myself: was my position justified? And my response is affirmative. Because if we would not have objected, the PLO would not have changed its positions.

Now we want more — and I think that is correct: we want the process, if this is at all possible, to be a democratic one. It's not only that we believe in democracy, but also that is the safest way to conduct negotiations. When there is no democracy, amongst themselves and in their attitude towards us, look at what happens. One is shooting at the other; and all are shooting at us. If there is no debate in voices, it is waged in bullets.

So I see a lot of wisdom in the election process which I, after all, was the first to propose. I am under no illusions. I don't think that those who will be elected will be moderate. But they will be more elected. They will have the

capability to talk, to struggle, to argue.

Q: One of the topics under discussion is the possibility of the participation of outside Palestinians in the delegation.

A: I read about the proposal that they should be deportees. Deportees are not exactly outside Palestinians. In certain circumstances we told the deportees that, given appropriate behaviour on their part, they would be allowed to return. I would not be quick to reject this possibility. I see no

need now to state my position on outside Palestinians.

The Soviet Union

Q: You spoke about the Soviets. There is an impression that in our specific realm, nothing is happening.

A: I think the attitude towards us has changed — but has remained without a formal decision at the top. You can clearly see two different streams of thought about us in Moscow: those who say that relations should be re-

sumed only after a peace process and those who say that the relations should be resumed as part of a peace process.

But still, there are some surprising and fascinating things going on: Soviet television was here, for the first time; tourists are allowed to come, for the first time; Israeli journalists are going to Moscow; intellectuals are visiting Israel. Israel is also for the first time, not being portrayed in exclusively sombre colours.

Q: But don't you feel that the

Soviets are out of the current diplomatic picture?

I don't think the Soviets will obstruct a diplomatic breakthrough, if that is the question. What they are saying is that without them, there will be no breakthrough. But if one does occur, what will they do, prevent it? I believe the Soviets are serious when they say that they are interested in a demilitarisation of foreign relations. We can see it in their attitude towards Syria, towards the whole Middle East.

... but they are reluctant'

By Wolf Blitzer

WASHINGTON — An experienced Washington observer the other day neatly summed up the basic difference between President George Bush and Ronald Reagan as far as Israel is concerned.

"When Reagan was informed of some controversial action taken by Israel," he said, "his instinctive reaction was to say that Israel must have had a good reason for doing it. When Bush is informed of a similar action taken by Israel, his immediate reaction is to say that the U.S. must find a way to distance itself from Israel."

His point is illustrated by Reagan's initially expressed understanding for Israel's bombing of the Iraqi nuclear reactor in June 1981, or of the PLO headquarters in Tunis in October 1985, as opposed to Bush's rushing to dissociate the U.S. from Israel's recent abduction of Hizbollah's Sheikh Obeid.

In short, while certainly not anti-Israeli in any traditional sense, Bush is not as instinctively pro-Israeli as Reagan either. That is already clear to Israeli officials and others in Washington.

Bush's background at the United Nations, the Central Intelligence Agency and the big business world of oil has had its influence.

There are also some very clear differences emerging between Secretary of State James Baker and his immediate predecessor, George Shultz.

Senior Israeli politicians who have now spent time with both Americans agree that Baker certainly does not exhibit the same warmth toward Israel that was so much a part of Shultz. When Baker meets with Israeli officials, it's almost always hard-nosed business; there is very little friendly banter. The new secretary, unlike Shultz, shows no emotion.

But Baker, like Bush, is also no enemy of Israel. Both men truly admire Israel's spirit and guts. They understand the strategic role it plays in the region. But because they are politicians, they also appreciate the special place Israel has carved out for itself in the American political scene.

As a result, neither is anxious to get into any real confrontation with Israel's cantankerous political leadership.

Both Bush and Baker learned during the eight years of the Reagan administration that success stories in the Middle East are hard to find.

During those years, in fact, they knew only problems and failure, including the disastrous involvement in Lebanon's mess, the continuing hostage crisis, and the lack of any positive move-

While certainly not anti-Israeli in any traditional sense, Bush is not as instinctively pro-Israeli as Reagan

ment in the diplomatic minefield of Arab-Israeli peacemaking.

The hard-won success of former President Jimmy Carter at Camp David and the earlier breakthroughs of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger are ancient history as far as this Bush administration is concerned.

All of which helps to explain why the White House and the State Department are in no hurry to immerse themselves in the Arab-Israeli peace process right now. For the most part, Bush, Baker and their colleagues regard it as a very risky, even no-win situation.

Thus, those people in Israel and the Arab World who are hoping for an active and high-level American mediatory role are in for a sorry disappointment.

Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Jordan's Crown Prince Hassan both emerged from meetings with Bush, Baker and other U.S. officials in recent days reportedly upset by the administration's reluctance to get too deeply involved in the peace process.

Barring some major development, Egyptian President Hosni

Mubarak and Finance Minister Shimon Peres — among other Middle Eastern leaders due to visit Washington — will similarly be disappointed by the administration's passivity.

Beyond the widespread sense in Washington that the Middle East is hopeless, there are also other more pressing problems right now on the American agenda, including the war against drugs, the economy, and the superpower relationship.

Most observers here agree that there are only two ways that the U.S. is going to get deeply involved in the Middle East. The first will be if there is some sort of urgent crisis — involving either hostages or actual hostilities. Short of that kind of an emergency, the president and the secretary of state will want to wait on the sidelines.

The second is more hopeful. If the perception were to gain ground in Washington that there was a genuine opportunity for a diplomatic breakthrough, that either Israel or the PLO had dramatically budged from their

long-standing positions, the administration no doubt could be brought into the picture to tie up a deal.


But for the time being, they fully understand the deep divisions inside the Israeli government. They have also had some 10 months of dialogue in Tunis with the PLO, during which little progress has been achieved. They are under no illusions of any early breakthrough.

Administration officials, despite this gloomy assessment, will continue to go through the diplomatic motions. They will continue to explore Israel's plan for Palestinian elections in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. They will focus on Egypt's 10-point proposal to implement these elections. There will be numerous meetings with Arab and Israeli leaders.

But right now, this administration has no stomach for undertaking the tough kind of decisions, the dogged hard work, and the political risks necessary to achieve progress.


Why get into a major battle with Israel's supporters in Congress and the American Jewish community, for example, when the prospects for success are so slim in the first place?

In the short term, the easy way out for the administration is simply to allow the Arab-Israeli conflict to simmer and perhaps even to boil — hoping only that it will not overflow — The Jerusalem Post.



SCANCLUB JORDAN

On the occasion of the Swedish state visit to Jordan by H.M. King Carl Gustaf of Sweden, a trade exhibition will open on Monday 18 Sept. 1989 at 11:00 a.m. at Jordan Intercontinental Hotel.



EXPORTRADET SWEDISH TRADE COUNCIL

Portrait of the Swedish royal couple

King Carl XVI Gustaf and Queen Silvia of Sweden will begin a state visit to Jordan today. The royal couple will be accompanied by Sweden's foreign minister Sten Andersson and a number of Swedish delegations who will discuss health, environmental and management issues.

King Carl XVI Gustaf

Carl XVI Gustaf was born on April 30, 1946 at the Haga Palace near Stockholm, the youngest child and only son of the Hereditary Prince Gustaf Adolf and Princess Sibylla of Sachsen-Coburg-Gotha. Prince Gustaf Adolf was killed in an air crash in 1947 and Princess Sibylla died in 1972.

Carl Gustaf thus became Crown Prince of Sweden, when his grandfather, King Gustaf VI Adolf, acceded to the throne in 1950.

After grammar school in Stockholm, the Crown Prince continued his education at a boarding school at Sigtuna, not far from Stockholm, studying mainly history, geography, civics and modern languages. The Crown Prince passed his university entrance examination in 1966.

After leaving school, the Crown Prince did his military service, which meant two and a half years of training in the army, navy and air force. Concentrating mainly on his naval training, he passed the naval officer examination in 1968. As the Head of State the King holds the highest military ranks.

After his military training, the Crown Prince went to the University of Uppsala, where he studied history, sociology, political science, fiscal law and economics according to a special programme.

During the years to come, the Crown Prince, followed the work of central government agencies and of local government. He studied the activities of Swedish industries, at their offices and factories and made himself acquainted with regional activities as well as administration by visits to various parts of the country.

The programme of studies also included the Swedish State Church, the courts of law, the banks and the mass media. He made a thorough study of organisations of the labour market and social welfare institutions.

During the years just prior to his ascending the throne, Crown Prince Carl Gustaf followed the work of the government, the ministries and the Parliament (Riksdagen), with particular interest in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. At the same time he was studying economics at the University of Stockholm.

The Crown Prince gained knowledge of international affairs by following the work of Sweden's Permanent Mission to the United Nations in New York, the Swedish International Development Authority in Africa and by spending some time in London: at Hambro's Bank, at the Swedish Embassy and at the Swedish Chamber of Commerce. During this period the Crown Prince spent the summers in France, studying the French language.

In the spring of 1970, the Crown Prince led the Swedish delegation to the 1970 World Exposition in Osaka. The Crown Prince was an interested participant in the preparatory work for



King Carl Gustaf



Queen Silvia

the United Nations Conference on Human Environment in Stockholm in 1972, and was often present at its sessions. As Crown Prince he represented his grandfather at many official functions.

Succeeding his grandfather, King Carl XVI Gustaf acceded to the throne in September 1973. At the solemn ceremony in the Hall of State of the Royal Palace, the young monarch, 27 years old, declared that he had chosen as motto "For Sweden — in keeping with the times." By this declaration the King stressed his desire to meet with the demands upon a modern monarch and also his wish for mutual understanding between him and the Swedish people.

On March 12, 1976, King Carl XVI Gustaf was engaged to Miss Silvia Sommerlath from the Federal Republic of Germany. The wedding was on June 19, the same year, in Storbyrkan (the Stockholm Cathedral). Thus Miss Sommerlath became Queen of Sweden.

The King and Queen have three children: Crown Princess Victoria, born on July 14, 1977, Prince Carl Philip, born on May 13, 1979, and Princess Madeleine, born on June 10, 1982.

Until the end of 1981 the Royal Family lived in the Royal Palace in Stockholm but in 1982 Drottningholm Palace, just outside Stockholm, became the residence of the family.

Being an outdoor man, the King takes great interest in environmental issues and nature conservation. He is also a shooter and a good sportsman, with sailing and yachting, diving and skiing as his favourite sports.

The King is President of the Swedish organisation of the World Wide Fund for Nature. Since childhood he has been interested in the Scout movement. He became a Scout in 1958 and was made Honorary President of the World Scout Foundation in 1977.

His Majesty also holds many other honorary positions and is the Patron of the Royal Academies as well as a number of organisations and societies in Sweden. In 1985 the King became Skog Doktor h.c. (Doctor of Forestry) at the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences.

Every year King Carl Gustaf pays state visits abroad and receives visiting Heads of State in Sweden. He also travels a great deal within Sweden, not only on tours of the realm known as "Eriksgata", a custom dating back to the Middle Ages, but also on study trips to various parts of the country. In this way the King meets with his aim, to keep himself constantly informed about the development of Swedish society.

Queen Silvia

Queen Silvia was born in Heidelberg on December 23, 1943. She is the daughter of Mr. Walter Sommerlath and his wife Alice, nee de Toledo. Queen Silvia has three brothers, Ralf, Walter and Jörg Sommerlath.

The Sommerlath family spent the years 1946-57 in Sao Paulo where Mr. Sommerlath was managing director of the Swedish Uddelholm company in Brazil. In 1957 the family returned to the Federal Republic of Germany where Miss Sommerlath took her university entrance examination in Düsseldorf in 1963.

1965-69 Miss Sommerlath attended the Munich School of Interpreting, receiving a Diploma in Spanish in 1969. Thereafter she worked at the Argentine Consulate in Munich. 1971-73 she trained hostesses in the Organisation Committee for the Olympic Games in Munich. In 1973 Miss Sommerlath was appointed assistant head of the Protocol Section in the corresponding Committee for the Winter Olympics in Innsbruck in 1976, which meant that she went to live in this city in Austria.

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By making visits personally as well as being briefed by experts etc., Queen Silvia keeps herself constantly informed about questions of importance in Sweden, especially about those in the social and educational fields.

The Queen is actively involved in the work for the disabled, partly due to her work for the Royal Wedding Fund of which she is the Chairman. The Royal Wedding Fund supports research in the field of sports and games for disabled young people in Sweden.

Queen Silvia also holds various honorary positions and is the patron of a large number of organisations and societies such as the Swedish Amateur Athletic Association and the Save the Children Fund.

A new battle against drugs

AS THE Colombian government launched a renewed effort to smash the power of the country's cocaine warlords, an incident here has underlined the fact that the war against drug-trafficking is a global struggle.

Bavarian police disclosed that they had seized almost 650 kilograms of high-grade Colombian cocaine with a street value of at least \$108 million was the largest haul of its kind so far this year in Europe and the biggest ever in West Germany.

A police spokesman said that the consignment, found in a truck here in Munich, was believed to have been unloaded at Bremerhaven. As a result, warrants were issued for the arrest of 15 people who were from Chile, Ecuador, Panama or Peru.

All but one had been held when police boarded a Panamanian-registered freighter at Bremerhaven. The spokesman added that the shipment had been linked to Colombia's Medellin drug cartel.

The group centred on the city of Medellin, and its smaller rival based at Cali, dominate the Colombian drug scene, a Latin America Correspondent adds. Both have been fighting out a bloody gang war within Colombia and in the United States, ostensibly over control of the highly lucrative New York cocaine and "crack" market.

Colombia is the centre of South America's illicit cocaine industry. Coca leaf, grown there and in Peru and Bolivia, is processed in Colombia's cocaine laboratories and then smuggled into the U.S. and Europe.

President Virgilio Barco's renewed bid to break the power and influence of Colombia's drug cartels follows the assassination

of the man who was regarded and his most likely successor after next year's presidential election. And earlier on the same day that Senator Luis Carlos Galan was slain, Medellin's police chief was also murdered.

Both killings are believed to have been ordered by the drugs Mafia, but observers are wondering whether the racketeers have now gone too far.

In introducing sweeping new emergency powers, President Barco also appealed for international co-operation in pursuing his struggle against the drug barons. His plea was obviously directed mainly at the U.S.

On September 5, President Bush is expected to outline an \$8 billion anti-drugs programme which will be submitted to Congress. This is believed to include provision for increased aid to Latin America to help combat the narcotics menace.

Assistance to Colombia will reportedly be stepped up significantly. This will take the form of helicopters, radar, communications equipment and training facilities. But U.S. military personnel are unlikely to be sent to Colombia despite the drug cartels' threat to wage a "total war" against the government in retaliation for the clampdown.

In this about 11,000 suspects were rounded up in less than a week, although all the cartels' leading figures were reported to have fled the country or gone into hiding in remote areas.

Brazil, Panama and Nicaragua were said to be the most likely havens for the cocaine barons, whose main fear is being extradited to face trial in the U.S. And the new measures include one which permits summary extradition.

Japanese women take a stand

By Vibeke Larvi
Reuter

TOKYO — Japanese women are sounding their political battle cry — "Madonna power" — in all areas of society from the bedroom to the office — and this male-dominated nation may finally be listening.

"Japan never really had a true sexual revolution in the 1970s," said Kuniko Funabashi, a member of the feminist association of Japan. "Now women are beginning to protest."

They have a prominent role model to rally around: Takako Doi, the first woman to head a Japanese political party.

Doi leads the Japan Socialist Party (JSP), which scored major gains in the July elections to the upper house of parliament — partly because of its emphasis on women's issues, public opinion polls showed.

The idea of women in public life is still so alien that the women who stood as candidates were dubbed "Madonnas," after the rock star whose flamboyant style contrasts sharply with the traditional self-effacing mien of Japanese women.

Doi's "Madonna strategy" for the election brought housewives inexperienced in politics to the hustings for the first time.

Women scored another political gain when Mayumi Moriama was named chief cabinet secretary last month, making her the most powerful woman in the 34-year history of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP).

She replaced her male predecessor Tokuo Yamashita who resigned after admitting an illicit affair.

Political analysts said her

appointment was an attempt by Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu to persuade voters his government would clean up the image of politics and the LDP which lost its parliamentary majority in the upper house in the July polls, partly because women flocked to the JSP, angered by scandals involving senior LDP officials and an unpopular sales tax.

Party sources said they hoped her appointment would help the liberal democrats regain popularity among women voters. At the mass action level, housewives have marched in streets all over Japan protesting against the three per cent sales tax imposed in April that covers every daily necessity.

Women are seeking redress in Japan's courts, generally neglected by political activists in the past.

What legal experts call Japan's first real sexual harassment case went to court this month, involving charges by a woman against her boss.

Women are fighting the use of degrading images in advertising. A company recently withdrew a whisky advertisement depicting a woman in torn clothing after feminist groups complained she looked like a rape victim.

But women still have a long way to go.

"Japanese men still have a bias towards the docile woman who will stay at home rather than the career woman," said a young male bank employee.

Nevertheless, the drive for equality is making some progress.

"It used to be that when a man called asking you on a date you wouldn't think of refusing him. Now women say no," said a 40-year-old single woman who works at a construction firm.

A strong voice

"Women have a stronger voice, but are still not conscious of how to use it," said a woman of 55, now completing divorce proceedings.

The concept of rape by someone familiar to the victim is foreign to many women here.

"A rapist is a stranger, not a husband or boyfriend," said the employee at the construction firm, who did not at first understand the idea.

"If someone is raped, they don't talk about it. If they tell someone, bad rumours spread and it could lessen their chances of marriage," said a 31-year-old woman.

Tokyo has the only women's crisis centre in Japan and it is open for just a few hours two days a week, said Funabashi.

"Most Japanese housewives always try to put up with their husband's behaviour," she said. Women frequently blame themselves for being raped, a view reinforced by others in society.

"Police often criticise the girl who has been raped, saying if you invite boys to your room it means you can accept their behaviour," said Funabashi.

Sexual harassment is abundant on crowded trains, but there is rarely a complaint.

A young Japanese office worker said her protest when a man grabbed her was greeted by

laughter from other men in her carriage.

Many travellers on crowded commuter trains read pornography and "sports" newspapers, featuring not just the latest scores but naked women in various poses.

"If you want to look at it, fine, but I don't think it would be tolerated on a crowded subway in the United States," said advertising copywriter Art Roberts.

"Women do not fight back in this country, otherwise this wouldn't go on perpetually," he said.

Japanese society is overly tolerant of these things, said Toshihiko Hara, a professor of sociology at Tokai University.

"The typical image of a woman, especially in Japan, is docile, a woman with no mouth," said Funabashi. "When a woman has a mouth, men don't like it."

Of one pornographic comic, in which the hero is called rape man, Funabashi said: "The targets are often career women, women who have a will of their own and who don't want to be subjected by men."

"Who writes the articles? Who owns the companies? Every field in Japan is very unbalanced between men and women. That is the big problem," she said.

"Japan is a latecomer, but at last, rather than being silent, women are starting to speak up on sexual harassment and discrimination."

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Spider technology

NOT FOR nothing does the humble spider excite the envy and admiration of scientists and engineers in textile, electrical and hydraulic industries. For they have yet to match its ability to produce a material of such delicacy, strength and flexibility as the web in which he traps the hapless fly.

Araneus Diadematus — to give the common garden cross spider its proper name — spins a silken thread with a diameter of about 1,000th of a millimetre. That is around 100 times thinner than a human hair.

Yet it is five times stronger than steel of the same thickness. It makes terylene seem like paper. Its power is such that, in terms of mass, it absorbs the equivalent force of a crashing supersonic jet whenever a fly hits it.

A spider does not simply spin a superstrong power cable. It adds to a fine mesh of "capture" threads.

These have enormous elasticity to withstand aerial collisions. They are capable of contracting to a twentieth of their length — without sagging.

The secret of the threads' elasticity lies in the glue secretion with which their maker coats them. So far the "magic glue" has eluded scientific copying.

Researchers know only that the distribution of this glue is crucial to the flexibility and balance of the web. For tautness the thread is wound into droplets of the glue, like coils of cable in a drum. On impact from insects, the threads unwind, lubricated by the glue.

Scientists are determined to break the spider's secret because they could lead to a new generation of biofilms with many industrial uses. Even a totally bullet-proof waistcoat could be among the products.

Since the spiders themselves are not expected to co-operate in producing threads for commercial application, genetic engineers are now trying to produce a synthetic gene that will enable them to make spider-like secretions in laboratory conditions.

Progress has already been made towards synthesising the dragline silk used by many spiders to abseil down walls. Lions features

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Jardaneh opens specialised workshop

Jordan eyes industrial world

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan's exports of phosphates, potash and fertilisers represent nearly 50 per cent of the Kingdom's total exports which also include vegetables, fruit and pharmaceuticals, Finance Minister Basel Jardaneh said here Sunday.

Jordan now stands a good chance of increasing its industrial and consumer commodities to Arab and developing countries and is trying hard to export to industrialised nations, the minister said in an opening address to a four-day workshop on "generalised system of preference (GSP)" held at the Amman Chamber of Industry.

Jardaneh noted that the Kingdom's exports to the United States, Europe and other industrialised nations have been increasing lately and efforts are being made to continue this process.

At the same time, Jordan is currently implementing an economic restructuring programme to

overcome structural deficiency in its budget and its balance of payments so as to ensure continued economic growth over the coming five years, Jardaneh noted.

14 Per cent inflation

He said the programme envisages a reactivation of the economic growth to reach four per cent by 1991 and to reduce inflation to less than seven per cent by the year 1993. Inflation in Jordan, he said, now stands at 14 per cent.

The minister noted that the Kingdom's financial policies constitute the core of the restructuring programme which aims among other things to increase

and diversify national exports. Jardaneh expected Jordan's exports to increase by 16 per cent in 1990 and by 12 per cent annually over the following three years.

Amman Chamber of Industry President Khaldoun Abu Hassan addressed the meeting referring to Jordan's central geographic location in the Middle East and said that the country's exports increased from JD 225 million in 1986 to JD 249 million in 1987 and rose to JD 326 million in 1988.

Abu Hassan said that Jordan possesses a good industrial potential and is keen on applying specifications and standards so that exports can reach new markets abroad including those of Canada, Germany, France, the United States and the Soviet Union.

A representative of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) said that the meeting was part of an overall programme designed to promote the private

sector's contributions to the national economy. The representative, Mr. Tawfiq Abu Amara, referred to a UNDP-sponsored project which will help Jordan promote Jordan's exports and open new markets in other countries.

A chamber statement said that the purpose of the workshop will be to provide a fuller understanding of the schemes of tariff preference granted by developed countries, including the European Community, the United States, Canada, Australia and Japan to developing countries concerning agricultural and industrial products.

Participants representing business, commercial and industrial concerns as well as banks and government ministries attended the workshop.

Among government officials attending the opening session was Industry and Trade Minister Ziyad Innab.



Businessmen, industrialists and bankers listen attentively to the finance minister delivering his opening address

Jordanians jump on Lebanese lira

AMMAN (R) — Jordanians rushed to banks and black market dealers Sunday to buy Lebanese liras after an Arab League committee called for an immediate ceasefire in Lebanon's 14-year civil war.

Traders said they were unable to cope with the demand because

they had negligible quantities of the lira in stock.

"I was bombarded with telephone calls this morning from people asking if I had liras because they felt the currency would firm after the Arab ceasefire call," one black market dealer told Reuters.

"Everyone wants to buy now for future speculation. They believe the lira will appreciate," said a banker. "But this is risky. They have to wait and see whether the ceasefire will last."

Banks quoted no prices for the Lebanese currency Sunday.

Yugoslavia plans offensive

BELGRADE (R) — Yugoslav Prime Minister Ante Markovic has proposed new measures to restrict wages and spending in his battle against an annual inflation rate nearing 900 per cent.

Tanjug news agency gave no specific details of the measures but quoted government spokesman Darko Marin as saying the federal parliament in Belgrade would vote on them after hearing a report by Markovic on Sept. 29.

Yugoslavia is in the throes of an economic crisis, including 16 per cent unemployment, 893.8 per cent annual inflation and widespread labour unrest fuelled by crumbling living standards.

Marin said that all firms had to calculate their deficits by the end of this year. He said losses in the public sector in the first six months of 1989 totalled about \$13.5 billion.

He said the measures would make wages dependent on productivity. "Enterprises should take into account their business results in the distribution of the wages," Tanjug quoted him as saying.

Strict regulations would be imposed on money supply, Marin said, but did not elaborate.

A key reason for the uncontrolled growth of money supply is that the central bank issues only about one-third of the currency in circulation.

ESCWA promotes Arab ties in agrarian development

AMMAN (Petra) — The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) Sunday concluded three agreements to pave the ground for cooperation with regional organisations in promoting agrarian reform and rural development.

The agreements were included in memoranda of understanding signed by ESCWA executive director Tayseer Abdul Jabbar and the directors of the Amman-based Regional Centre for Agricultural Reform and Rural Development, the Near East, North Africa Regional Agricultural and Credit Association and the Near East, North Africa Regional Association for Food Marketing.

The memoranda provide for close cooperation in agrarian reform and matters related to rural



ESCWA chief, Dr. Tayseer Abdul Jabbar (second from left), and Dr. Sami Sumana, Secretary-General of the Ministry of Agriculture sign a cooperation memorandum (Petra photo)

development on the national and regional levels. They also provide for holding seminars, conferences and training courses and for exchanging publications and documents on these issues in addition

to the utilisation of equipment and machinery and other materials owned by either organisation to help promote rural development in the Near East and North Africa regions.

The memoranda also called on the three organisations to increase cooperation to help facilitate the marketing of food commodities among countries of the two regions.

Mr. Souheil Marto, for example, has expanded his packinghouse with new grading and sorting machinery and cold storage facilities. He air freighted 200 tonnes of produce to England, Belgium, and France last year.

Jordanians expect boom in fruit and vegetable exports

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordanian exporters who entered the European market last winter are gearing up for substantially larger export business beginning this October.

Mr. Souheil Marto, for example, has expanded his packinghouse with new grading and sorting machinery and cold storage facilities. He air freighted 200 tonnes of produce to England, Belgium, and France last year.

Another exporter, Mr. Khaleel Shaheen, was able to profitably air freight large quantities of watermelons to the U.K. in May and June. He will expand his volume dramatically next season.

Mr. Shaheen maintains a permanent office in London where he also owns refrigerated storage space. Five Shaheen employees are being trained in packing, packaging, and palletising in Holland. Shaheen's goal is to ship 50 tonnes of green beans a day. Additionally he will ship clementines and oranges by sea to Japan. Mr. Shaheen has recently purchased grading and packing equipment and a humidified forced air pre-cooling unit for his packinghouse.

Both the quantity and the range of products being exported is growing. Karim Haddadin, who sold peppers, eggplants, tomatoes, and stringless green beans to France, Holland, Germany, and Belgium projects a need for three charter flights a week. Mr. Akram Elyan anticipates shipping his first pickings of "Emperor Seedless" grapes for which he is the sole licensed grower in Jordan this year.

A Jordanian strawberry grower, Mr. Khalil Abu Ghannam, so

impressed buyers in France and Belgium with the quality of his product, that they are offering to pay substantially more per kilo that they now pay for Spanish strawberries, and they want 500 boxes a day on a contract basis.

Recent export data show that in spite of frost damage and resulting reduction in fruit and vegetable production in the winter season, exports to the Gulf in 1989 are up by 30% and to Europe by 100% over the previous year, 1988. According to Jamil Zureikat, director of Agricultural Marketing Development Project of the Agricultural Marketing Organisation (AMO), the increase can be explained as a market response to the devaluation of the Jordanian dinar.

"The recent devaluation of the dinar has made Jordanian fruit and vegetables more competitive in both the Gulf states and in European markets," Mr. Zureikat explained.

Overvaluation of dinar

A soon to be published study conducted by AMO notes that "the real value of fruit and vegetable exports increased from 1975-1981, and then declined steadily from 1981-1988." The study concludes that one of the explanations for the decline was the overvaluation of the Jordanian dinar. If exchange rates make no major readjustments, the study predicts that Gulf states exports should increase in 1990 by 25% over 1989, and European exports by 250%.

Superb quality

Private Jordanian exporters are

estimating exports of at least \$4.5 million of agricultural products in 1990 to Europe alone. If the predicted boom in exports is to become a reality, the quality of produce for export must be superb.

AMO staff and technical consultants sponsored by USAID are coaching growers in harvesting, packing, and transport procedures that will deliver a high quality product in perfect condition to the discriminating markets of Europe and North America. With appropriate effort and favourable conditions in the coming years, the volume and value of agricultural exports could more than double, becoming a major source of foreign exchange for the Kingdom.

Observations

In an effort to apply their extensive knowledge appropriately to conditions in Jordan, the technical consultants spend most of their working days in the fields and packing houses observing and making practical recommendations.

Dr. Yilmaz Ilker, for example, recently returned from a 12-day journey along with Mr. Marwan Haddadin of AMO in over 40 degree that with a truckload of produce transiting Saudi Arabia to Kuwait City. Their learnings about border procedures, market-preferences, transit times and difficulties will help shippers to get their products to consumers in good condition.

Mr. Elyan, Mr. Haddadin, and Mr. Marto were among the Jordanian exporters who visited

EC markets in the spring of 1988 under USAID-sponsored Market Observation Tours. According to Mr. Marto, that visit "opened my eyes to the tremendous market opportunity for Jordanian produce in Europe."

Mr. Ibrahim Sheikh, an exporter who has imported and installed modern equipment to wash, sort, grade and package tomatoes for export commented that "the training of our packinghouse personnel by Agricultural Marketing Development Project personnel has been most helpful."

Consultations

The growers and exporters are consulting together and working with the assistance of the USAID-supported Agricultural Marketing Development Project to explore a range of strategies for reliably delivering their products to European markets.

The use of charter flights, and backhaul contracts with airlines, already shipping to Jordan but not out of Jordan are being considered. With the assistance of a fruit and vegetable transportation consultant, the Agricultural Marketing Organisation has determined that refrigerated container shipment through the port of Aqaba may reduce present transportation costs to traditional Gulf markets as well as to some areas of Europe.

According to AMO, three major steamship companies are now seriously considering offering refrigerated container service to Jeddah, Dubai, and Europe ports.

Turkey marks 'historic day'

ISTANBUL (R) — Turkey, lumped with the most chronic Latin American debtors only seven years ago, has paid off the last of \$3 billion of foreign debt which was rescheduled in the turbulent years of 1970 to 1982.

"Turkey's honour had been soiled. This is a historic day," Prime Minister Turgut Ozal told reporters before a celebration party.

Ozal said the last payments under the 1982 rescheduling agreement, mainly to redeem convertible Turkish lira deposits held by over 200 foreign banks, were made early this month.

Total foreign debt still stood at \$35.25 billion at the end of June but has fallen steadily from a peak of \$38.5 billion at end-1987. Foreign bankers see it as under control.

But the priority given to debt servicing, usually half of budget spending, has helped push inflation to 73.4 per cent and caused considerable hardship.

Ozal said the republic had also redeemed the Haydarpasha railway bonds, its last debt inherited from the Ottoman Empire that collapsed in 1923.

"Our administration has finally

solved 150 years of foreign exchange shortages and the current account deficits that date from Ottoman times," Ozal said.

Bankers said the early payment of the bonds, originally due in 2001, and of rescheduled unguaranteed trade appears due in 1991, was partly a publicity gesture. Ozal is considering standing in next month's presidential election.

But a big party is also due later this month in Washington at the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund, which sometimes cites Turkey as a model for its structural reforms.

Strong exports, prompt debt servicing and bulging foreign currency reserves contrast sharply with the 1970s, when it was a crime to possess a dollar bill, diplomats went unpaid for months and oil tankers would refuse to unload until cash transfers had reached home banks.

"This is one area in which Ozal and his team might be seen as heroes," said a senior foreign banker in Istanbul.

Turkey has given \$2 billion of trade credit to Iran and Iraq and \$300 million to Soviet Union. Three Turkish banks bought up over half of a \$50 million Council

of Europe bond in June.

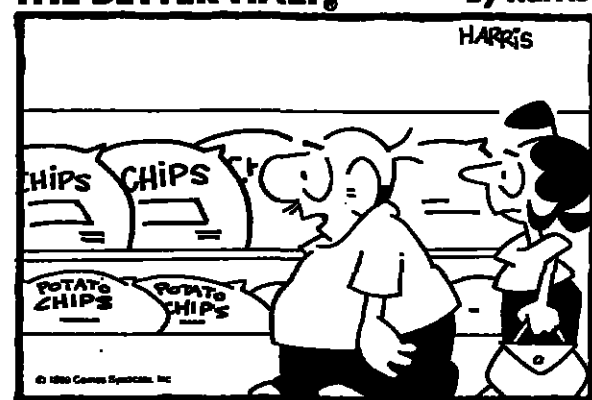
Exchange controls have virtually gone. Central bank governor Rusdu Saracoglu, symbolic of the quiet revolution, assured exporters last week he would continue money market intervention to keep the value of the Turkish lira down.

"We don't need any Brady plan," said treasury official Yalcin Burcak, referring to proposals by U.S. Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady to help highly-indebted nations.

However, state spending cuts to counter inflation have caused a domestic slump. The 1989 forecast for growth is just 0.2 per cent, outstripping population growth of 2.5 per cent.

THE BETTER HALF.

By Harris



"What kind of potato chips do we want? Regular, lite, decaffeinated or unleaded?"

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

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BRUTS

TEPPIC

NAHDDE

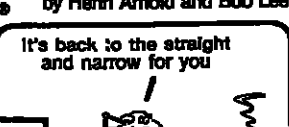
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

ANSWER OFF THE

Yesterday's Jumbles: UNIFY TWEAK COHORT NUDISM

Answer: Think before you speak. Then YOU WON'T

It's back to the straight and narrow for you



THE DOCTOR SAID THE PATIENT'S HEART WAS THIS.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

ANSWER OFF THE

Yesterday's Jumbles: UNIFY TWEAK COHORT NUDISM

Answer: Think before you speak. Then YOU WON'T

Arab companies launch insecticide plant in Syria

DAMASCUS (Petra) — The founding agreement of the Arab Insecticides Company was signed here Sunday. The Jordanian Syrian Industrial Company contributes 25 per cent of the company's capital while the Kharatoum-based Arab Investment Corporation and the Agricultural Federation contribute 30 per cent of the capital.

The Syrian Chemical Industries Corporation contributes 10 per

cent while the remaining balance will be covered by Syrian and other Arab companies.

The company will set up a large plant in Khuswah neighbourhood near Damascus to produce insecticides that will cover 60 per cent of Jordan and Syria's needs.

The Joint Higher Jordanian-Syrian Committee took a decision in 1988 to establish the company as a pan-Arab project rather than a joint Jordanian-Syrian venture.

AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

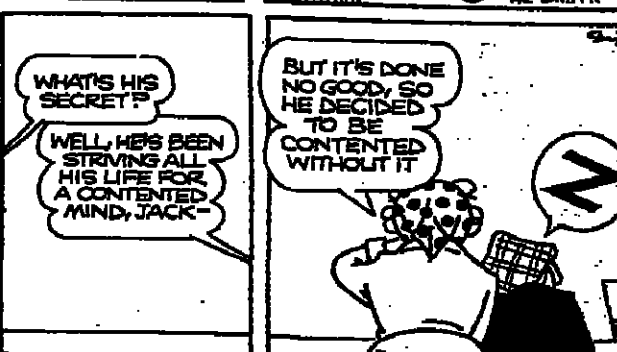
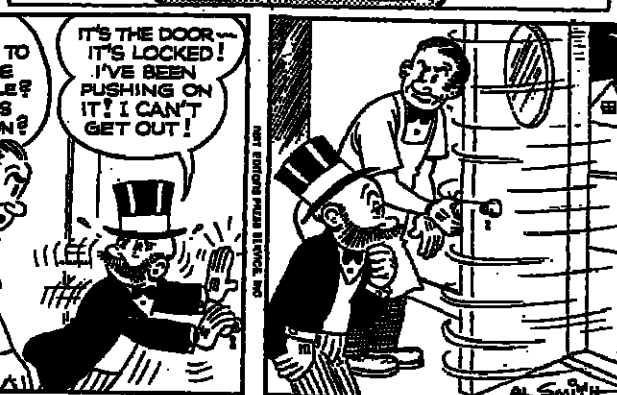
Sunday, September 17, 1989
Central Bank official rates

	Buy	Sell	Japanese yen (for 100)	416.0	420.2
U.S. dollar	609.7	615.7	Dutch guilder	275.0	277.8
Pound Sterling	954.8	964.3	Swedish crown	91.9	92.8
Deutschemark	309.8	312.9	Italian lire (for 100)	43.2	43.6
Swiss franc	391.5	393.1	Belgian franc (for 10)	148.4	149.9
French franc	92.0	92.9			

Peanuts

Mutt'n Jeff

Andy Capp



Sweden coaches Jordan in tennis

By Nar Sedl
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A Swedish tennis group Saturday arrived in Jordan to help promote the game of tennis in Jordan. The key to popularizing tennis in Jordan is to "concentrate on building tennis courts and make the sport as cheap as possible," explained Hans Olsson, considered one of the world's best tennis coaches.

He says that in Jordan, the cost of a tennis ball, for example, is JD 2.000 and tennis equipment are not exempted from customs duties. Jordan Tennis Federation members, Taha Maher, Adel Tarawneh, and Hani Al Ali agreed. They believe that there is dire need for tennis players to travel abroad in order to acquire techniques and gain more experience.

The federation at this point have only one professional American coach, according to Al Ali, because the federation needs more funds in order to pay for coaches. The federation is trying to obtain donations from the private sector to overcome this problem, Maher said.

Olsson is also captain of the Swedish Davis Cup team and coach of Sweden's number one tennis team at the Uppala tennis club. Accompanying him were Alke Eriksson — president of the largest tennis club in Sweden (Uppala), and three top tennis players, including number one in Swedish juniors, Sofia Eric.

Sweden is also offering programmes for coaches to improve their standards. "We will try to get a number of Jordanian coaches and train them," explained Olsson. In cooperation with Sweden, Jordan will select some of volunteer coaches for juniors for the training programme, according to federation sources.

According to Olsson there are about 1,000 tennis clubs in Sweden, Uppala being the largest with some 4,000 members. Coaches in Sweden provide free voluntary tennis training which makes training cheaper and allows for investing the money in other important areas for improving the game.

Jordan has around 50 tennis courts throughout the Kingdom and six more are to be built in the near future, according to Maher. The federation has a programme for juniors and for the Little League. The federation has 15 volunteers coaching the juniors and some 200 junior players, he added. "During the summer they train four times a week," said Maher.

The federation will choose the best of these juniors and send them to Uppala for training. "They will be the future players of Jordan," Maher concluded. Swedish and Jordanian players will hold exhibition matches, both doubles and singles, at the public courts (Sports City) on Monday the 18th at 4:00 p.m. and Tuesday the 19th at 3:00 p.m.

American League baseball roundup

NEW YORK (AP) — Shortstop Luis Aguayo bobbled Tony Fernandez's grounder with none out and the bases loaded in the 11th inning Saturday to allow George Bell to score the winning run as the Toronto Blue Jays beat the Cleveland Indians 3-2 in the Skydome.

Bell led off with a double to right off Doug Jones, 8-8. Fred McGriff was walked intentionally before Alexis Infante advanced both runners with a sacrifice. Infante was safe when third baseman Denny Gonzalez pulled Mark Higgins off the bag with a high throw for an error.

Fernandez followed with a hard three-bopper that bounced off Aguayo's arm and into centre field.

"You've got to have these type of wins when you're going down the stretch," Blue Jays manager Cito Gaston said. "The good teams usually win these games."

Having a bullpen like ours doesn't hurt. They did an outstanding job today."

Red Sox 5, A's 2

John Dopson and Dennis Lamp combined on a six-hitter and Boston capitalised on Oakland errors and wildness for the second straight game to beat the first-place Athletics.

Oakland, beaten 7-2 Friday night when Boston snapped an eight-game losing streak, began Saturday with a 3-game lead over Kansas City and California in the AL West.

White Sox 2, Angels 1

Steve Lyons hit a two-run single in the first inning and Shawn Hillegas won in his first start since May 26 as Chicago beat California.

The loss kept the Angeles 3 games behind the first-place Oakland A's in the AL West.

Hillegas, 7-10, allowed five hits and one run in five innings, striking out a season-high five. Hillegas had made 36 relief appearances since his last start.

Yankees 4, Mariners 1

Eric Plunk survived five wild innings for his third victory in four starts and Rookie Mike Bowers drove in his first two major-league runs, leading New York past Seattle in a rain-shortened, six-inning game.

The Yankees snapped a five-game losing streak and the Mariners snapped a four-game winning streak.

Plunk, 7-5, allowed only a run on five singles and walked six batters and threw a wild pitch before leaving after five innings.

Twins 8, Tigers 7

Kent Hrbek drove in five runs for the second time in a week and Allan Anderson tied a career-high with his 16th victory as the Minnesota beat Detroit for its fifth straight victory.

Kirby Funckett had three singles to raise his American League-leading batting average to .339 and leave him three hits shy of his fourth straight 200 hit season.

Brewers 5, Rangers 3

Paul Molitor capped a four-run fifth inning with a run-scoring single and Dan Plesac became Milwaukee's all-time save leader as the Brewers beat Texas for their eighth victory in nine games.

John Barfield, 0-1 made his first major-league start for Texas and took a 3-0 lead into the fifth inning.

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Ivanov in shock after world record lift

ATHENS (AP) — "I still can't believe I set two world records," Bulgarian weightlifter Ivan Ivanov said after he shattered two world marks in his first men's world weightlifting championships.

"All through my training since last October, I hoped that I might do something like this. But now that it's happened, it's a strange feeling," the 18-year-old competitor said.

Ivanov put on a dramatic display of weightlifting technique when he hoisted 155 kilograms over his head on his third lift in the jerk competition to set a new world flyweight 52 kilograms class mark of 262.5 kilograms on the first day of the meeting Saturday.

"You always hope that you will be a champion," Ivanov explained. "And in my case, this hope was based on a solid foundation of training."

Ivanov's training regimen is anything but casual. "I begin my morning workout at 8:30 and take my first break at 1:30," the 1.52 metres athlete said. "My afternoon training runs from 4:30 to 6:30 and after an hour off for dinner I go back to work until 9:30," he said.

The new world champion also tries to mentally prepare himself for the ardour of competition. "Every second day, I train as if I were in an actual meet," said

Ivanov. This method helped the weightlifter when he found himself with a chance to take a run at a world mark.

"When I walked out onto the stage, my only thought was that I wanted that record. The last thing I remember was hearing the buzzer which meant I had one minute left to lift. After that, nothing. I didn't hear anything. I didn't see anything. And I don't remember anything," Ivanov told journalists.

Born in Shuman, a town in northeast Bulgaria, Ivanov began lifting weights as a young boy. "My first trainer was my neighbour," he recalled. "I was coming home from the fields one day, and he noticed that I had very strong things." As a youth, Ivanov's idol had been Bulgarian weightlifter Yanko Russev, the gold medalist in the lightweight division at the 1980 Moscow Olympic Games.

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Each year computerworld rates the top 100 and top 500 computer users in American industry. The rating is based on a complex series of factors including application mix, computer horsepower, memory and storage capacity, work station and PC application environment, automation application etc.
We learned today that MCI has been recognised as the number one company in U.S. industry. Quite an honour. The evaluation included general business measurements of productivity and efficiency of the overall company as well as traditional MIS measurements.
GTE, American Airlines, Bankers Trust, Banc One, General Dynamics, Security Pacific Bank, Baxter International, Contel and Gillette were also rated among the top. But MCI was number one.
That's just another number one for **MCI**.

HOROSCOPE NOT RECEIVED

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
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CUT THROUGH THE ENEMY LINES

Neither vulnerable. South deals.
NORTH
♠ A J 10 8 5
♥ J 10 8 4
♦ A Q J 6
♣ A Q 3
EAST
♠ 8 5 4 2
♥ Q 7 4
♦ A Q 8 7 3
♣ 7
SOUTH
♠ K Q J 9 7 3
♥ K
♦ 9
♣ K 10 5 4

The bidding:
South West North East
4 ♠ Pass Pass Pass
Opening lead: Seven of ♠
One of the more important developments of the recent Fall North American Championships was the formation of an organization for young bridge players. In this respect the American Contract Bridge League has trailed far behind the rest of the world. The Europeans stage regular Junior International matches and they have a European Junior Championship. The 1988 Alpwater award for the best-played hand by a junior was won by a 21-year-old Scot, Alistair MacDonald. At this vulnerability, an opening

bid of four spades was an accurate description of his holding. His hand was long on offense, especially since he had a fair second suit, and short on defense.
West's lead of the seven of clubs was obviously from a short suit. Paying little heed to the warning signals, most declarers won in hand and tried to draw trumps. The defenders in the East seat were able to win the ace and then return their lowest club when giving partner a club ruff. Heading the suit preference signal, West underled the ace of diamonds, allowing East to win the king and give his partner another ruff for down one.
MacDonald saw the threat. He won the first club trick in dummy, cashed the ace of hearts and continued with the jack. When East could not cover, declarer cut the defender's communications by discarding his diamond loser. When East eventually gained the lead with the ace of trumps he was still able to give his partner a club ruff, but he had no entry back to his hand to allow the defense to score a second ruff. With the help of what is known in the trade as a "Scissors Coup," declarer was able to hold his losers to three—a trump, a heart and a club ruff.

THE Daily Crossword by Betty Jorgensen

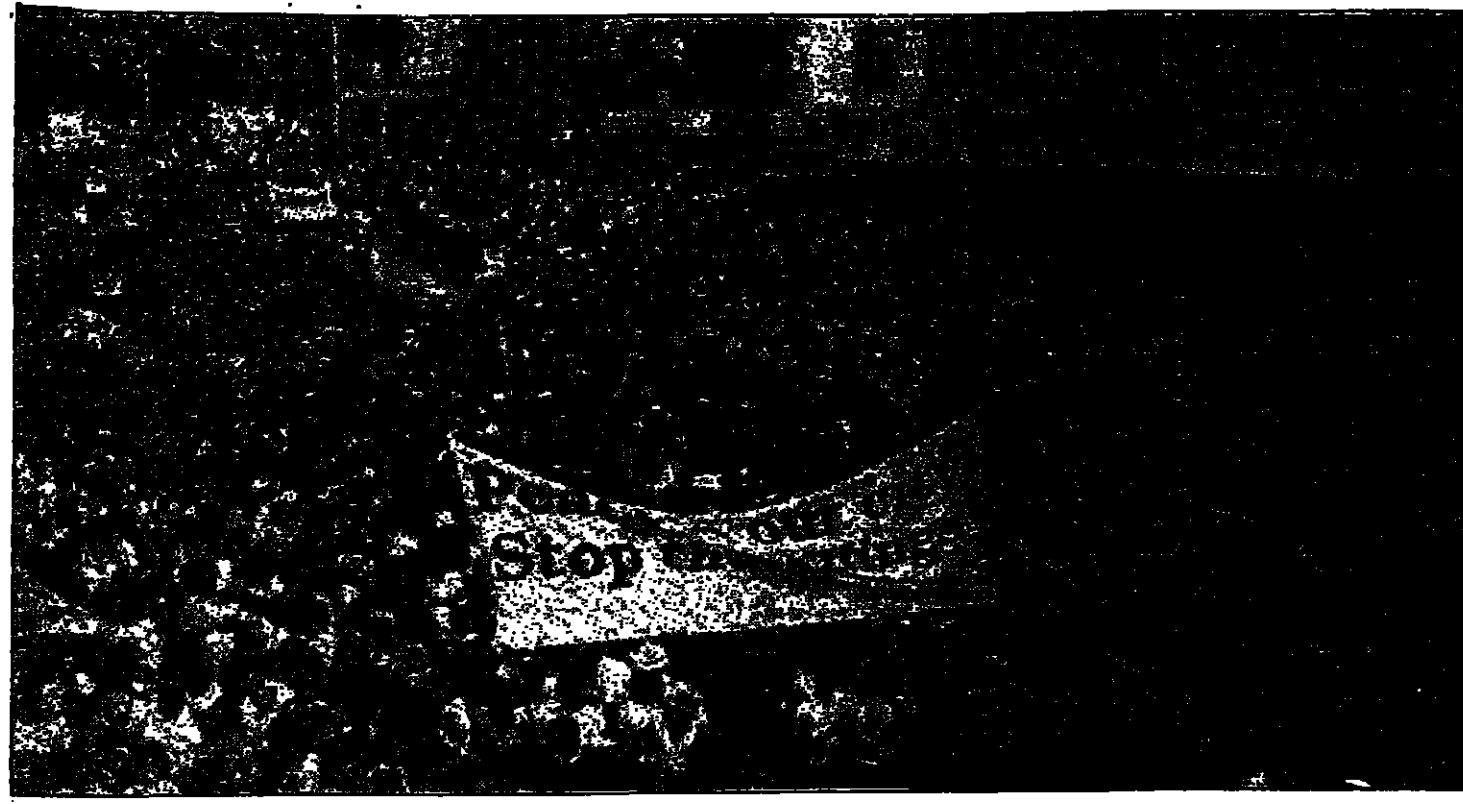
ACROSS
1. Pile — I saw, I
10. Performed
13. Enthusiastic
14. Christened
15. Alchemist
16. Musical
17. question (with
28A)
19. Metaphor
20. Shy
21. Bakery needs
22. Cardinal
24. Mail
25. See 16A
26. Warmer
27. von —
28. Metaphor
29. Red or black
30. Naughty pose
31. Turned
32. Salvo
33. Salvo
34. Puma's pad
41. Bombard
42. Musical
43. Answer (with
54A)
45. Flash floods
47. Abundant native
51. Reeked
52. Singsong
53. Actor Gable
54. See 42A
55. Corrodes
56. Geyser
57. Get. point
58. Salvo
59. Train spys.
62. Sarcasm
63. Fr. river
DOWN
1. Abundant
2. At large
3. Played (with)
4. Grains of
5. Signs
6. Ostrich's
7. Land
8. Love god
9. Xmas sound
10. Time zone
11. Letters
12. Nobel peace
13. prize
14. give
15. you
16. simile
17. Morning
18. vacation
19. Marriage
20. Gymnast
21. Gymnast
22. Heat quantity
23. water
24. Open a bit
25. Singer Diana
27. Kind of
28. Ingot
29. — Grade
30. Aesthetic
31. expression
32. Sassy
33. House
34. addition
35. — is vanity
36. Lowered price
37. Some
38. paintings
39. At that time
40. Gambling
41. Leg part
42. Color change
43. Cheesiness
44. Vestige
45. Vow
46. Video
47. Sacred images
48. Winged
49. Weeping
50. Color change
51. Ship's jail
52. Question word
53. Buzz
54. Beam

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Cinema **ALJOUH** Tel: 675571
Steven Spielberg in
INNER SPACE
Shows: 3:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema **PLAZA** Tel: 677420
Hulk Hogan in
NO HOLDS BARRED
Shows: 12:30, 3:30, 5:15, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30



Thousands of South Africans march legally through Cape Town to protest apartheid.

Reform seekers gather strength as de Klerk prepares to take power

JOHANNESBURG (R) — Activists plan to keep up their pressure this week with demonstrations, boycotts and marches for reform of South Africa's apartheid race policies as a new government takes power.

F.W. de Klerk begins a five-year term as South African president Wednesday amid hopes of reform but doubts that his promise of change will translate into bold action.

The 53-year-old National Party (NP) leader has sent a steady stream of signals that he will be a cautiously reformist president.

He is due to make a keynote speech at his inauguration Wednesday, two weeks after segregated parliamentary polls returned the NP to power on a reduced majority, to elaborate on vague proposals to give voteless blacks a say in government.

Activists mapped out more public protests as part of their seven-week-old anti-government defiance campaign since de Klerk

took the unusual step last week of allowing dissidents to stage mass marches through the country's three largest cities in protest at alleged election day violence by police.

They plan a two-week black consumer boycott of white business, a mass march in the Indian ocean port of Durban Friday, another mass march by women activists on government headquarters in Pretoria Saturday and a major conference of restricted anti-apartheid groups in Johannesburg next month.

Some independent commentators doubt whether de Klerk will move far or fast enough to satisfy western countries threatening to tighten trade sanctions unless he accelerates reforms to grant blacks full political rights.

"Just how swift and painless the journey ahead will be depends largely on Mr. de Klerk... South Africans are ready for a brave new world and Mr. de Klerk has no time to waste," said

Johannesburg's anti-government Sunday Star.

Commonwealth leaders meeting in Malaysia next month will consider proposals for more sanctions against South Africa, starved of foreign capital since banks cut off loans in 1985.

De Klerk, accelerating hopes of reform, extended the new hands-off policy on protests Saturday by allowing mass political funerals for victims of the unrest, despite the illegality of open-air protest under three-year-old emergency rules imposed by his predecessor P.W. Botha.

Police kept a low profile as thousands of mourners chanted support for the banned Communist Party and African National Congress (ANC), the main organisation fighting white rule.

But anti-apartheid groups and some independent commentators dismissed the policy switch as window-dressing designed to im-

press foreign opinion.

They reported continuing detention of individual activists and noted NP plans to bolster apartheid's key group areas act that dictates where people live according to race.

"De Klerk has made liberal moves, but they are liberal only in the National Party context... he is still committed to (apartheid) groups," said political analyst Raymond Louw.

"A few protest marches do not alter the fundamental system which governments our lives," the Sunday Star said.

De Klerk reinforced his cautious image Saturday by announcing a limited cabinet reshuffle.

It gave a distinguished reformist academic, Gerrit Viljoen, the job of negotiating change with blacks as constitutional development minister but leaves powerful secretary chiefs, as well as veteran Foreign Minister P.W. Botha, in their jobs.

Philippines coalition picks new leader

MANILA (R) — The ruling coalition in the Philippines has picked a moderate as its new chief to try to mend rifts in a party jostling for congressional and presidential elections in 1992.

"We cannot afford the luxury of divisions," Senator Nepali Gonzales said Saturday on being elected president of Laban ng Demokratikong Filipino (Democratic Filipino Struggle).

He replaces house speaker Ramon Mitra, who quit as leader in face of party in-fighting, but remains speaker.

Efforts to heal party divisions coincided with hints from fugitive Colonel Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan of a possible new army coup if social conditions worsen and the government remains locked in internecine politics.

"It will be the people who will judge their situation and tell us when to act," Honasan said Saturday in a statement sent to the Manila Chronicle newspaper.

"We listened to them in February 1986, we listened to them in August 1987, and we are listening to them now," Honasan said, referring to the 1986 people's backed army revolt that ousted ruler Ferdinand Marcos and a bloody 1987 mutiny he led that almost toppled President Corason Aquino.

The troubles afflicting the coalition came amid faltering popularity for Aquino, rising prices, growing unemployment, forecasts of lower economic growth, charges of official corruption, and scandals in the congress over alleged sex "escapades" and gunrunning operations by some lawmakers.

The party, the largest backing Aquino, has 159 of the 200-member House of Representatives, six of 23 senators, and about 70 per cent of the country's 1,500 mayors.

Party sources said the rifts were provoked by a struggle between Mitra, known to nurse presidential ambitions, and Aquino's brother, party Secretary-General Jose Cojuangco, believed behind a move to persuade her to run again in 1992.

Aquino has rejected speculation she will seek re-election.

A former law school head and Aquino's secretary of justice before he was elected senator in 1987, Gonzales, 66, is a "centrist" and said to be adept at political compromise.

Yeltsin calls for greater U.S.- Soviet space cooperation

HOUSTON (R) — Maverick Soviet politician Boris Yeltsin has Space Centre at Houston that one of the competing superpowers should do away with its space programme.

Yeltsin, on a tour of the Johnson Space Centre with Director Aaron Cohen, frequently told his host that the United States and the Soviet Union should join hands to go to the moon and Mars.

"I am opposed to us competing with each other in this way. We're spending more money on space exploration because we are competing," he told Cohen.

Yeltsin, who arrived in the United States last weekend on an eight-day visit, has said the Soviet Union should cut space spending and use the money to improve its economy.

"I don't care who gets to the moon sooner. Whether it's the Soviet Union or the U.S. doesn't matter to me," said Yeltsin, one of his country's most popular politicians who made dramatic comeback in elections last March after being fired from the politburo two years ago.

"Sometimes I wish one of you would come over and whisper in my ear which of the space programmes we could easily get rid of," Yeltsin said as he toured a Houston

Communist Party boss who is now a member of a new political group in the revamped Soviet parliament.

He said joint space programmes would improve relations between the superpowers.

Yeltsin was shown mission control, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's (NASA) nerve centre during space flights, and a mock-up of the space station Freedom, which the U.S. plans to start building in 1995.

Yeltsin praised the openness of the U.S. space programme. "We still have a spymania in our country," he said. "It's obvious that here the people run the programme."

He said that when he returned to the Soviet Union he would tell leaders of the space programme there "that in the U.S. they are getting \$8 benefit for every \$1 invested, instead of the other way around in the Soviet Union."

Yeltsin also said that the mouthwatering variety of foods in American supermarkets was greater than in food stores reserved for top members of the Soviet Communist Party.

"Even the politburo doesn't have this kind of choice," Yeltsin said as he toured a Houston

supermarket.

Yeltsin decided to visit the food store on the spur of the moment after completing a visit to the Johnson Space Centre.

One of his first stops in the store was the computerised check-out counter where an employee demonstrated how a computer scans each item and totals the bill automatically.

Yeltsin was surprised at the variety of meats and fish available and quipped that he was tempted to defect after seeing how much food was available.

"We don't have this much meat in the Soviet Union," he said through an interpreter.

Yeltsin stopped shoppers to ask how much they planned to spend on a week's worth of groceries. One woman said she spent an average of \$75 a week to feed a family of two.

Yeltsin's unannounced visit took shoppers by surprise, but one woman presented him with a yellow rose, a symbol of the State of Texas.

The store also provided Yeltsin with a bag of snacks for his flight back to Miami, Florida, to which he replied, "Is this what you give to a starving Russian? You should add some soap, we need that too."

Blacks, whites pay tribute to slain SWAPO leader

WINDHOEK (AP) — More than 1,000 people packed a church in Windhoek's main black neighbourhood Saturday to pay tribute to the recently slain Anton Lubowski, the only ranking white member of the South-West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO).

"In a racially divided country such as ours, comrade Anton's role as a bridge builder will be sorely missed," said Theo-Ben Gurirab, the head of SWAPO's foreign affairs office.

Lubowski, 37, was shot in the head with an AK-47 assault rifle outside his Windhoek home Tuesday night. Police are holding 50-year-old Irishman, Donald Acheson, in connection with the killing, but no one has been charged.

The Lutheran church in the Katutura neighbourhood was overflowing, and about 200 people listened to the service from outside the church doors.

Lubowski's parents, his ex-wife and two children were present, along with several foreign diplomats such as Robin Renwick, Britain's ambassador to South Africa.

"Nothing can justify so callous a murder of a man... who devoted the best part of his time to fighting for a truly non-racial Namibia," Gurirab said. "Did it really have to happen now, at a

time when his country and people needed him most?"

Namibia, which has been ruled by South Africa since 1915, is heading towards elections in early November and is expected to receive independence at a still undetermined date, likely early next year.

South Africa agreed to implement independence under United Nations supervision after signing a regional peace treaty last year that also calls for the withdrawal of Cuba's 50,000 soldiers from Angola.

SWAPO, which waged a 23-year bush war against South African rule, is favoured to win the most votes.

Lubowski, a prominent human rights lawyer, announced in 1984 that he had joined the legal political wing of SWAPO and served as the group's unofficial spokesman in Windhoek, while most of the leadership was in exile.

After joining the organisation, Lubowski often was ridiculed by right-wing newspapers in leftist-orientated SWAPO.

Lubowski studied at two of South Africa's best universities, Stellenbosch and Cape Town, and at one point before joining SWAPO was an officer in the South African army.

His law practice was based in Windhoek, but he represented

many anti-apartheid activists on trial in neighbouring South Africa.

Lubowski helped represent 14 blacks sentenced to death for the mob killing of a black policeman in 1985. Four days before Lubowski's death, the 14 won an appeal to have their case retried.

Meeting postponed

Talks between South African Foreign Minister Roelof "PIK" Botha and his Angolan counterpart Pedro de Castro van Dunem on developments in war-torn Angola were postponed when a plane carrying van Dunem to the meeting developed technical problems, the Portuguese news agency, Lusa, reported Saturday.

The Lusa report from the Angolan capital of Luanda cited Angolan official news media.

Lusa said van Dunem was due to meet Botha in the border town of Ruacana, but his plane was held up at Cahama, 200 kilometres from the frontier.

Angolan government sources said they hoped to fix a new meeting for Sunday at a site to be arranged, Lusa reported.

Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos recently accused South Africa of breaking a pledge to halt aid to UNITA rebels fighting to share power with Luanda's government.

Hurricane Hugo hits Guadeloupe

MIAMI, Florida (R) — Hurricane Hugo slammed into the French Caribbean resort island of Guadeloupe with winds of up to 240 kilometre per hour Sunday and headed for the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico, forecasters said.

Hugo, the most powerful storm to hit the eastern Caribbean in a decade, knocked out international phone links to Guadeloupe as it passed directly over the island.

"It was a direct hit on Guadeloupe," said Gil Clark, a meteorologist at the National Hurricane Centre in Miami. Hugo is an intense storm and almost certainly did some serious destruction.

Forecasters said it had the potential to cause widespread destruction on the 1,800 square kilometre island. But communications problems made it impossible to assess the full extent of the damage.

Government-run radio reported Saturday night that strong

winds blew metal roofing off houses as Hugo bore down on Guadeloupe, but transmissions could not be picked up outside the island after the hurricane struck.

Hugo hit neighbouring Caribbean resort islands, which attract thousands of North American and European tourists, but forecasters said they did not feel its full force.

To the south, in Dominica, pounding waves washed out coastal roads and high winds caused power outages, according to early reports.

In Antigua, to the north, fallen trees blocked roads and several beach hotels were flooded, authorities said. There were no early reports of injuries or major destruction.

Authorities in the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico prepared for the possible evacuation of thousands of residents. Forecasters said Hugo could hit Puerto

Rico, an island with a population of 3.3 million people, by Monday morning.

Many people living along the beaches in Guadeloupe, Dominica and Antigua evacuated their homes Saturday and spent the night huddled in storm shelters.

Along a 1,000-kilometre arc from St. Lucia to Puerto Rico, islanders boarded up homes and businesses, snatched emergency supplies from store shelves and lashed down small boats. Airports on Antigua and Dominica were closed, and most international airlines suspended flights to the region.

As Hugo approached, authorities imposed a curfew after dark on Guadeloupe's 300,000 residents to keep people indoors and to prevent looting, radio stations reported. By midnight, most of the island was blacked out as the power company turned off electricity as a precautionary measure.

Calm belies problems oil spill brought to Valdez

By Brian S. Akre
The Associated Press

VALDEZ, Alaska (AP) — Calm has returned to the dusty streets of this small port for the first time since the wreck of the Exxon Valdez, but the tranquility belies the social friction and political tension caused by the country's biggest oil spill.

Valdez was a boomtown of sorts this summer, as millions of dollars poured in to fight the damage that the spill caused to once-pristine waters.

Thousands of job-seekers came here for a chance to earn more than \$16 an hour sopping up oil.

The motels were full. Business was good.

Then, last week, Exxon halted its cleanup, saying the shortening daylight hours and worsening weather made further work ill-advised this time of year. Now Valdez faces a long

winter of problems they left behind.

The 16-bed jail is full and the court docket is backed up because of a record number of summer arrests. There's a housing shortage. A cleanup-caused labour shortage persists, but some employers are reluctant to rehire workers who abandoned their jobs last spring for Exxon's high wages.

And those wages likely will be spent elsewhere than in Valdez, which has sparked tensions among the town's 3,700 residents.

"They're not sticking around," hardware store manager Roger Smith said. "We'd like to expand, but we can't seem to get anyone to work. Most of these guys made so much money they're leaving town."

Still, Smith and other merchants said they profited from the boom that came from

effort to clean up 42 million litres of crude oil that spilled when the tanker hit a reef March 24.

"Business has been real good," Smith said. "It was crazy. We normally would deal with 200 to 300 people a day. We were dealing with over a thousand. We sold stuff we never dreamed of selling."

Business remains brisk at the Pipeline Club, a popular bar. Bill Lee, manager and co-owner, said he extended the bar's hours because of the demand. It opens at 8 a.m. and closes at 5 a.m.

The town's economy is expected to remain strong with more than 200 new long-term jobs created by the cleanup. City officials are most concerned about the prospect of a winter of social problems generated by so many people with bulging wallets and time on their hands.

Major guerrilla offensive predicted in Cambodia

By Nate Thayer
The Associated Press

ARANYAPRATHET, Thailand — The Khmer Rouge and other Cambodian guerrilla forces are launching major attacks against the pro-Hanoi government in Cambodia as Vietnam pulls its remaining troops out of the country, according to resistance leaders and recent defectors from Khmer Rouge.

Military activities at guerrilla camps along the Thai-Cambodian frontier have intensified noticeably in recent weeks, and the Khmer Rouge claim to be on the verge of taking the gem mining town of Pailin.

The push has been expected by Vietnam, which for the past 11 years has provided a military shield for the Cambodian government in Phnom Penh against Khmer Rouge and two weaker, non-Communist guerrilla groups.

In a recent interview with the Associated Press in Hanoi, Tran Cong Man, editor of Vietnam's army newspaper,

said the Khmer Rouge were planning attacks in the western Cambodian provinces of Stien Reap, Battambang and Koh Kong.

"The Pol Potists (Khmer Rouge) think that if they can occupy those three provinces, they can reverse the situation," he said.

Just what kind of threat the Khmer Rouge and their nominal allies represent is being debated by analysts. Hanoi claims its last soldier will be out of the country by midnight Sept. 26.

At one extreme, the guerrillas are dismissed as mere "bandits" by some Phnom Penh officials, who note the Khmer Rouge are hated by the Cambodian people for their murderous rule between 1975 and Vietnam's invasion in late 1978.

"Perhaps they can attack and occupy some districts for a few hours, but to occupy a province — impossible," a prominent newspaper editor, Khieu Kanharith, said in

Phnom Penh recently.

Khmer Rouge — now strong?

Some Western analysts believe Khmer Rouge military prowess may have been exaggerated and that the guerrillas are beset by morale problems and internal divisions.

Others view the Khmer Rouge as a formidable force of more than 300,000 fighters who will prove superior to the larger Phnom Penh army. The non-Communist Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) and a group loyal to resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk field relatively weak forces.

What appears almost certain is that with the failure of an international peace conference in Paris, the two sides will test each other on the battlefield — minus the Vietnamese.

Along the Thai-Cambodian border, guerrilla leaders say they are moving large numbers of soldiers away from rear bases near Thailand into the

interior, establishing ammunition supply depots inside Cambodia, and preparing to attack government positions in several provinces.

"The Khmer Rouge leaders have gathered many civilians to portier ammunition to secret places in the forest," said Khmer Rouge defector Sokhum Preah. "There are many more portiers of ammunition to the interior this month than in the past."

The heaviest ongoing fighting is in Battambang, where the Khmer Rouge have committed at least two divisions in an attempt to control the lucrative mining districts of Pailin and Bo Lahn.

Knowledgeable sources along the border believe the Khmer Rouge earn as much as \$500,000 a month by taxing Thai miners working ruby mines under their control. This income could prove vital should Thailand decide to stop the transit of military supplies to the insurgents from China via its territory or otherwise

cut its support of the guerrillas.

Currently Chinese weapons continue to flow, and a senior KPNLF commander claimed that the Khmer Rouge have moved 107-mm rockets near Phnom Penh and have been "very active" in provinces around the capital city.

"The big rockets are obviously to be used against Phnom Penh, to create confusion in the city, but we don't know when," said the commander, who asked not to be identified.

"There is heavy fighting (in Battambang) and the Khmer Rouge are winning. When the Khmer Rouge decide to fight they are successful," said Mao Souen, a defector from the Phnom Penh army interviewed along the border. "They over-run our positions and then put many mines around and we cannot come back. The Vietnamese are the best soldiers, but the Khmer Rouge are much stronger than the Phnom Penh army. I am afraid that if the Vietnamese withdraw, the

Khmer Rouge will come back."

The three guerrilla groups are only loosely allied under Sihanouk, and the non-Communists openly express hatred of the Khmer Rouge. Each group does its own fighting although there has been loose coordination of effort.

Dien Del of the KPNLF said his group was already on the offensive in Battambang and Siem Reap. "We plan to do big things before the end of the month. As soon as the Vietnamese leave their bases, right away, we will attack the Phnom Penh positions," he said.

The KPNLF claims to have 10,800 soldiers inside Cambodia who will take part in the drive over the next few weeks. In the past this group has tended to inflate its strength.

KPNLF officers say they have received 27 truckloads of ammunition and other supplies at their border bases this month, including 84 mm, anti-tank rockets that can stop Phnom Penh's armour.

COLUMN

Chinese tale fails to impress police

AMSTERDAM (R) — Dutch police say they are having trouble believing a Chinese man who said he dozed off in a train back home and slumbered through a journey across the continents before waking in the Netherlands. The 29-year-old man, caught with no documents, was now in jail in the Dutch city of Leiden. "He cannot see how someone without money or papers managed to cross China, the Soviet Union, Poland, East and West Germany to arrive in the Netherlands without either waking up or being noticed by border guards," police spokesman Dick Graveland said. The man, whom police did not name, says he boarded a train in China, fell asleep and woke up about 8,000 kilometres later in the Netherlands. Police caught him by chance after he committed a traffic offence on a bicycle. The man was sticking to his story even though police received a visit application for him from China, giving a reference address in Leiden, where he was found to have been staying since February after arriving by boat. "We do not know what he will do with him. We have never had anything quite like this before," Graveland said.

Worms force closure of gallery

ROME (R) — Worms have forced the closure of Rome's Borghese gallery, home to one of Italy's finest art collections, the Culture Ministry said Sunday. It said wood-eating insects, including worms, were gnawing their way through the frames of masterpieces by 17th century painter Caravaggio as well as priceless antique furniture. The gallery, which also houses marble and stone sculptures by Caravaggio's contemporary Gian Lorenzo Bernini, will be closed from Sept. 26 to Oct. 10 for disinfection.

Floating-island airport

MOSCOW (R) — Air passengers to the Black Sea port of Odessa may one day land on a floating airport the shape of a giant aircraft carrier, the Soviet government newspaper Izvestia said Sunday. Under a plan being considered, the airport would be built on an artificial island linked to the city by a single roadway two kilometres long, the newspaper said. It quoted Odessa chief architect S. Vishtalenko as saying land acquisition alone for a new conventional airport would cost some 250 million rubles (\$390 million). But Vishtalenko said basic construction for the entire island airport was expected to cost about 245 million rubles (\$380 million). Already several foreign firms and expressed interest, he said.

Beer stirs revolution in Munich

MUNICH, West Germany (R) — A revolution is sweeping the froth from drinkers' glasses at the Munich Oktoberfest beer festival. This year they are selling not just alcohol-free beer but milk. Breaking with a century and a half of tradition, the 15th Oktoberfest will offer both beverages to up to seven million visitors during a 16-day orgy of drinking and merrymaking that starts Saturday. Traditionalists may dismiss alcohol-free beer as "castrated barley-juice," but steadily rising consumption of the brew by health-conscious young Germans has won it a place in the 14 huge tents that form the centerpiece of the festival. City Councillor Barbara Schenleber-Schaefer was one of those who successfully campaigned to have local laws changed.

Global weather

(major world cities)

	MIN.	MAX.	Weather
AMSTERDAM	17	23	73° Cloudy
ATHENS	20	28	68° Clear
BAHRAIN	28	35	82° Clear
BANGKOK	26	79	80° Clear
BUENOSAIRES	05	15	59° Clear
CAROL	18	21	70° Clear
CHICAGO	22	78	87° Clear
COPENHAGEN	12	24	68° Cloudy
FRANKFURT	11	22	72° Clear
GENEVA	09	24	75° Clear
HONG KONG	24	75	77° Rain
ISTANBUL	14	57	72° Clear
LONDON	18	64	21° Clear
LOS ANGELES	19	65	82° Cloudy
MADRID	15	59	31° Clear
MECCA	29	84	113° Clear
MONTREAL	13	55	61° Cloudy
MOSCOW	08	18	64° Clear
NEW DELHI	25	78	82° Clear
NEW YORK	17	62	80° Clear
PARIS	16	60	78° Cloudy
ROME	14	57	60° Clear
SYDNEY	08	48	60° Rain
TOKYO	22	72	81° Cloudy
VIENNA	18	65	81° Clear